THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

JUNE 15, 1924

Canada

National Boundaries in Social Work?

Iowa

Tall Corn and the Social Uplift

Massachusetts

Benevolence—Boston Style
How the Minimum Wage Works

25 Cents a Copy

$5.00 a Year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Glimpse Ahead

ON the sunset side of the Rockies readers of this number of The Survey, will just about have time to run comfortably through its pages before they pack their duds and documents for the national conference at Toronto. The next issue of the Midmonthly—July 15—will be held on the presses long enough to rush through a quick review of the week of speeches, high tea, and talk which begins on June 25. The editors, as usual, will report the conference in a running news article; the folks most interested in the satellite gatherings will chip in a word or two about each of them for the once-a-year debauch of the shoptalk department; but the bright and shining high light of the conference number will be a two-fold interpretation of this American conference on Canadian soil. Homer Folks, president of the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference last year, will tell What Canada Brought to the Conference. Professor J. A. Dale, head of the department of social service in the University of Toronto, will tell What the Conference Brought to Canada.

WE came into the Twentieth Century with the church aroused to the social message of such pioneers as Washington Gladden, Walter Rauschenbush, and Graham Taylor who spoke to the great Second Commandment. Later came the Men and Religion Movement which swept the country with its evangel of social justice and which broke ground for the social service commissions of the churches. After the war came the more ambitious but short lived Inter-Church World Movement. Today there is more rather than less religious discussion than in the swift years that have preceded it; but it crystallizes around questions of doctrine in one denomination after another. What relation do the present religious debates bear to the human ferment which characterized the opening decades of the century?

Does fundamentalism obstruct social progress?

That is the question which, interpreted broadly, will be discussed in the July Graphic by two outstanding leaders who come at it from opposite angles—Dr. J. Gresham Machen of Princeton Theological School, and Dr. Charles P. Fagnani of Union Theological Seminary.

"I AM going tomorrow to the opening by MacDonald of the new Parliamentary Labor Club," writes S. K. Ratcliffe from London. "This may give me text for my next article. The Government and the general situation look remarkably different close to from what they do at the distance of New York." Mr. Ratcliffe is known in America wherever the English language is heard. He is without question the most popular interpreter in this country of British developments. Former secretary of the British Sociological Society, a man keenly aware of social and economic situations, The Survey was fortunate in commissioning him, before he sailed on his return to England last month, for a series of articles to run throughout the summer Graphics, not on plans and pronouncements, but on actual developments under the Labor Government.

SHALL one drink afternoon tea at Geneva? Not a world-upsetting question, surely, and yet a Frenchman may resent the easy English assumption that all the world drinks afternoon tea. "The more complex the creature, the more helpless its youth," and the more tenderly it cherishes its little prejudices. So Francis Hackett sums up the adolescent League of Nations in the third of his essays, to be published in the Survey Graphic this summer.

SINCE the days of Kingsley, men have been writing about the squalid homes clustered about the modern factory. We have had our housing movements, our civic leadership; we have had employers develop both company towns (like so many closed pockets) and model industrial communities which have had charm and grace and ampleness of life. What has the mounting movement toward industrial democracy to do with all this? What have shop committees ever done to clear up an industrial town? James Myers, who is executive secretary of the Board of Operatives of Dutchess Bleachery, tells the spirited story of what one shop committee has done not only to rouse the management but to shoulder their share of bringing an industrial town to an entirely new level. [The Graphic for July.]

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

ROBERT W. DEFOREST, *President*
JULIAN W. MACK, V. EVERIT MACY, *Vice-Presidents*
ANN REED BRENNER, *Secretary*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Treasurer*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *Editor*

Associate Editors

JOSEPH K. HART — HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
ROBERT W. BRUÈRE — GEDDES SMITH
MARY ROSS — MARTHA BENSLEY BRUÈRE

Contributing Editors

EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY

ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Manager*
JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Extension Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising*

THE SURVEY, *published semi-monthly and copyright* 1924 *by* SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., 112 *East* 19 *Street, New York.*

Price: This issue (June 15, 1924; *Vol. LII, No.* 6) 25 *cents a copy;* $5 *a year; foreign postage,* $1 *extra. Changes of address should be mailed us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request.*

Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, *at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March* 3, 1879. *Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section* 1103, *Act of October* 3, 1917, *authorized on June* 26, 1918.

112 East 19 Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LII, No. 6 June 15, 1924

CONTENTS

Canadian or American—Which? - - - - - - - - - *J. Howard T. Falk, Robert E. Mills* 331
Tall Corn and the Social "Uplift" *T. J. Edmonds* 333
Five Cities - - - - - - - - - *Geddes Smith* 336
THE COMMON WELFARE - - - - - - - - 339
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - 343
Benevolence—Boston Style, *Robert W. Kelso*—The Social Worker as Prophet, *E. C. Lindeman*
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - 347
Come, Let Us Reason Together, *Evalyn T. Cavin*—Jails in Georgia—What is a "Mental Test?"
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 351
What Can a Small City Do for Mental Health? *Cornelia D. Hopkins*—Alcoholism—A Preventable Disease, *Cora Frances Stoddard*
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 355
Clothes and the Man-Factory, *R. W. B.*—The Minimum Wage in Massachusetts, *Ethel M. Johnson*—Will It Happen? *R. W. B.*
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - 359
Who's Intelligent Now? *Joseph K. Hart*—Liberals and Labels, *Dexter M. Keezer*
BOOK REVIEWS - - - - - - - - - - - 363
SOCIAL WORK SHOP TALK - - - - - - - 366
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - 367

The Gist of It

IT'S the canals on Mars which create the presumption that there may be intelligence there. Intelligence is likely to be associated with open channels, with ready communication, with habitual interchange of experience and experiment. Once a year a national conference of social work offers a catch-basin into which ideas from every corner of the map may flow. All the year The Survey tries to keep the ditches open.

THIS NUMBER, for instance, taps four or five reservoirs in as many different places. Nationalism is troubling the waters in Canada (using troubling in the sense of the King James version, of course). There is one question that Canadians will discuss in and out of conference rooms at Toronto: is Canada—from the point of view of social work—a nation first and part of North America afterward? Does it need a more self-conscious realization of national separateness? Two outstanding social workers talk the matter over on pp. 331 and 332. Mr. Falk, a Britisher by birth and education, knows intimately two widely separate parts of the Dominion: he put casework on a sound footing as part of the municipal service in the city of Winnipeg, before coming to Montreal to lecture in the university and build up the appartus for co-operative social effort. He is now secretary of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. Mr. Mills, director of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, belongs to that pivotal city of the pivotal province of Canada which might successfully dispute the claim of almost any other to speak with authority for the Dominion.

DES MOINES is not only in the most completely agricultural state of the Union, as Mr. Edmonds says in Tall Corn and the Social Uplift (p. 333); it is quite possible that it will be the place of the 1925 national conference. More than that, it is the headquarters of Mr. Edmonds himself, who as executive secretary of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, has made himself felt as a vigorous factor in the social work of the Middle West.

THE particular fountain-head of Miss Cavin's experience (p. 347) is of course the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Pennsylvania and the group of "paid" mothers in Philadelphia. But most everybody who works with—instead of for—folks will be glad to sluice in on this canal.

CORNELIA D. HOPKINS (p. 351) is chief of social service in the Institute of Juvenile Research, Department of Public Welfare, Illinois. She tells how, in mental hygiene, a channel can be opened from the big city to the little town.

ONE hardly uses so wet a metaphor as that in talking of prohibition. But Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, does manage to freshen certain dry statistics (p. 352).

MORE Massachusetts testimony—this time about state investigation and publicity as a means of maintaining the minimum wage—comes from Miss Johnson, assistant commissioner in the state Department of Labor and Industries (p. 356).

AFTER putting the finishing touches on his answer to the question Who's Intelligent Now? (p. 359), Dr. Hart set out to help irrigate summer students' minds at the University of Texas.

LIBERALS and Labels (p. 361) is the third genial comment from Professor Keezer (of the University of Colorado) which The Survey has had the pleasure of publishing this year. Real Wages, on January 15, and Mind and Manners, March 15, were the others.

IN Dr. W. R. P. Emerson's book-list on Nutrition in the April Midmonthly the editors unfortunately suggested that Dr. Anna E. Rude's report on The Physical Status of Pre-School Children could be obtained from the Indiana Government Printing Office at Gary. Requests for this pamphlet were so numerous as to cause some annoyance to the Indiana officials, who did not, as a matter of fact, print or circulate it. It may be obtained from the Children's Bureau, Washington.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hendrik Willem Van Loon

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

June 15
1924

Volume LII
No. 6

Canadian or American—Which?

Is the National Boundary Needed in Social Work?

Should the organization of cultural, social, civic, scientific activities in America be continental or national? Our trade unions call themselves international, by which they mean that they cover Canada and the United States. What are known as the learned societies tend to disregard the boundary line that runs across the prairies and down the St. Lawrence. Yet the effect of the war the world over has been to make the people of every country feel their national oats. How do these contending forces affect social work? The National Conference at Washington last year rendered a mixed verdict by choosing Toronto as this year's meeting place and voting down a proposal to change the title from the National to the American Conference of Social Work. But what do Canadians themselves think about it? Here are two answers.

"THEY certainly make us feel at home at the Conference." Many a time have I heard this at meetings of the National Conference of Social Work in the United States. Canadians say it, other visitors say it; the very fact that it is said indicates that they do not feel that they are attending the Conference on quite an equal footing with citizens of the United States.

It is true Canadians are eligible for office, serve on committees and have full membership privileges; but in spite of it all, the conference is still called the "National" Conference, the Union Jack or unofficial Canadian flag never hangs over the president's head, and the principal representatives of the federal or state governments at the opening session always say something, as did Charles E. Hughes last May at Washington, which makes it perfectly obvious to the non-United States citizen, by inference, that he is a visitor and is not in the mind of the speaker at the time.

Should Canadians object? Not at all; on the contrary, they should feel (and some of us do feel very strongly) that the National Conference of Social Work would lose something of very real value if its name was changed to the American Conference and if with the change of name there came also a change of feeling, which I think unlikely. National pride, of which the Stars and Stripes is the visible emblem, should be and is a real force in the development of social work in the United States. Granted this premise, then it is equally true that national pride might be a force in the development of social work in Canada. There is evidence of the beginning of a Canadian national social work consciousness amongst Canadian social workers, but very little evidence of it in the rank and file of Canadian citizens from Halifax to Victoria.

Subsidiary to this most important of all reasons for giving social work in Canada a diet of Canadian orientation are others of less importance.

In the last analysis the development of a social work program is closely related to if not largely dependent upon the policies, actions, and legislative enactments of government. Could a better example of this be found than the present status of the child labor laws of the United States? Everytime I get a communication from Owen Lovejoy saying, "Will you write to your senator?" I smile.

Again, that peculiar thing called "public opinion" is a powerful influence in the development of a social work program and public opinion is related to a consciousness which is characteristic of separate political entities, whether municipal, state, provincial or national. The public opinion of a nation is of course developed in part by appealing to national pride, but no one would think of attempting to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

make an appeal for social justice on the ground that the public opinion of the North American continent supported it. On the contrary; as a Canadian social worker, I have repeatedly found myself urging that this or that be done as it is being done in such and such a state of the Union, only to find that my chances of getting action would have been better if I had not called attention to the "United States pattern."

Then again there is a difference in the temperament of the two nations. Canadians have inherited British traditions and in social work, as in other things, are less willing to experiment. It is more difficult to arouse the enthusiasm of Canadians but, once aroused, it is perhaps a little less likely to die out.

Social work in Canada, as social work is understood today, is not out of its 'teens, whilst social work in the United States celebrated its jubilee at Washington last year. Only a Canadian can appreciate the significance of this fact. Present standards in the United States have been self-begotten, not imported. Present standards in Canada are largely imported through the agency of professional social workers who have been trained or have worked in United States cities. When Toronto wants to remodel its children's work, it invites Mr. Carstens to make a visit. When the Province of Quebec is alarmed about its tuberculosis death rate, it invites the Rockefeller Institute to make a survey. It would be easy to give fifty examples of Canadian dependence upon the advice and service which United States social workers have given so willingly and so ably.

The failure to consolidate social work opinion in Canada has militated very seriously against the spreading of social work ideals within Canada. National organizations in the United States, such as the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, do not send their field missionaries except by request to Canadian cities and towns; consequently case work methods are little understood in Canada outside of Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

Social work in Canada can be given a Canadian orientation by the development of a Canadian National Conference of Social Work and a Canadian Association of Social Workers. The existence of these two sister associations will not seriously affect the present National Conference or American Association; they would, however, do much to develop a national pride in Canada. Such a national pride is essential, if social work in Canada is to be thoroughly emancipated from its present position and recognized by the subscribing citizens as an occupation, professional in character, for which a man who has failed in business, or a "lady" between forty and fifty years of age with insufficient income but no other qualifications, may not be fitted.

J. Howard T. Falk

II

LIKE other young countries, Canada is consciously striving to build up national institutions peculiarly its own. The presence of its overshadowing neighbor to the south exaggerates this national self-consciousness. It is characteristic of minorities that they should be exceedingly jealous of their individuality and hyper-sensitive about tendencies that might lead to their becoming indistinguishable from the mass. The desire to give Canadian effort "a sharply national orientation" has always been in evidence and is at present manifested in many and varied directions. Social workers in Canada are true to the national tradition and the leader who proposes to build up a Canadian Conference as a means of cultivating a definitely national spirit in social work is sure of considerable endorsement among his Canadian colleagues. He who has the temerity to present the objections is equally sure of a cool reception, especially if it be otherwise than in the bosom of the family. Nevertheless, it is necessary to face the facts as some Canadians see them.

There is no possible doubt that, as a general conference, the National Conference is vastly more worthwhile to attend than any purely Canadian one could be. The speakers available and the contacts to be had can hardly be seriously compared. Moreover, the principles of sociology and the technique of their application to the problems of life have no direct dependence on geography and are not affected by national boundary lines. It would seem, then, that from the point of view of social principles, practice, technique, and inspiration it is better business for Canadian social workers to throw themselves wholeheartedly into a continental conference rather than into the labours of creating and maintaining a separate Canadian one.

The practical problems upon which the science and art of the social worker are focused do vary somewhat with locality, but this variation is quite as marked between different parts of Canada as it is between Canada and the United States. The social problems of British Columbia are quite different from those of Quebec and the special difficulties and opportunities of Ontario are almost as distinct from those of the prairie provinces on the one hand and the maritime provinces on the other. The facts to be faced in the southern states are not all those of the north, but nothing is found in this fact to discourage a National Conference of Social Work. The reason is that the National Conference has perforce adapted itself to the need by confining its major interests to the broader phases of social endeavor. Regional conferences have been developed to look after purely local needs and the emphasis of the National Conference has been placed upon general principles of theory and technique, illustration and demonstration being drawn from an endless variety of communities.

Careful thought will compel the conclusion that there are few important social facts that are true of Canada as a whole and not true of the United States. The criminal code, immigration, and federal statistics about exhaust the list; these are hardly of sufficient importance to warrant a Canadian Conference of Social Work on their account alone. The failure of the heroic efforts to keep alive the Canadian Conference of Public Welfare, which strove for several years to bring together the social workers of all Canada on the basis of the National Conference, attests this fact. At no time did the Canadian Conference, in spite of its national aspirations, succeed in becoming more than regional. The cost of a national gathering was out of proportion to its value. The total number of members among whom the burden of the organization can be divided is small and the problem of finance is relatively difficult. The extent of the country is such as to make the expense of attending a Canadian Conference so great in time and travel as to be justifiable only by a gathering of the first importance. It usually costs a Canadian no more to attend the National Conference than a Canadian one.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When we consider organizations for propaganda purposes designed largely to bring about governmental action along social lines the need is different. These organizations may be expected to correspond in their field of activities to the area they are intended to influence.

For this general purpose we have already in the Dominion field the Social Service Council of Canada, the Child Welfare Council of Canada, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, the National Committee on Social Hygiene, and quite a list of other national bodies. However, as practically all our social legislation and public machinery is provincial or municipal, the chief field for propaganda organizations is the local one. For such purposes we have in our various provinces Social Service Councils and a fair assortment of specialized councils and agencies. In our municipalities, also, organization is progressing.

It is the belief of those who oppose a further attempt to parallel the National Conference of Social work in Canada that the energy and resources that would be consumed in this effort could be more effectively utilized in building up provincial or regional conferences on subjects of peculiarly local significance. The special problems of the province or group of provinces would thereby receive much more adequate consideration than could be attempted in a Dominion Conference, and the general aspects of social work would be more satisfactorily treated in the National Conference of Social Work.

ROBERT E. MILLS

Tall Corn and the Social "Uplift"

By T. J. Edmonds

THE corn country is conscious of the fact that the last word of the title is not to be found in the approved lexicon of social work. The west half of the Middle West has progressed to that stage in its social conceptions.

But there has been and is a direct relationship between the price of corn and the elevation of citizenship.

All contemporary histories begin with the close of the World War. In 1919 the price of everything was up, including the price of corn. Everybody was buying automobiles. In Iowa today there is a car for every five people, enough to keep every man, woman, and child in the state moving over mud roads. In 1919 everybody was headed for the foot of the rainbow and many of these everybodies were investing the pennies wrung from the soil in associated packing stock and in miraculous mixtures of oil and water.

In 1920 the bottom fell out of the price of corn; in a year the price declined from $1.20 to 40 cents. Other farm products suffered a similar decrease. On the other hand the cost of machinery, transportation, rentals, interest on borrowed money, wages, and the other little items which appear on the outgoing side on the farmer's ledger remained almost at their war-time altitude.

The height of the corn—and the corn grew very tall that year—became a matter of regret rather than of pride: a bumper crop meant a glutted market. The Iowa Corn Song became a funeral dirge.

While the generosity of the farming Midwest, so marked during the war, did not disappear, it necessarily ceased to display itself in the form of contributions for social enterprises. County nurses were dismissed here and there as a measure of economy. New projects in social work, born of the high hopes of war time, were looked upon with suspicion.

The membership of the state legislature underwent a change of complexion. Fewer bankers and lawyers sat under the gilded dome and their place was taken by "dirt farmers." In the present legislature the so-called farm bloc has the controlling vote. Brookhart of Iowa, like Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, was sent to the United States Senate as a symptom of protest. Economy and remedial legislation for the farmers became the watchwords of that great section of the country stretching from Chicago to the Rockies. Renters who for a brief space of time had become owners became renters again. The exodus from Iowa to Los Angeles ceased.

THESE facts must be known and understood for a proper evaluation of the last five years' development of social work in Iowa and the agricultural Midwest. Iowa is taken as a sample because it is the most typically and totally agricultural state. This is recognized even at Washington in the fact that the secretary of agriculture always comes from Iowa—and no other cabinet member ever does. Iowa is New England set down on the prairie with a straight horizon and amid the richest black soil in the world. Iowa is righteous but not self-righteous; moral but not narrow-minded; dry but not morose; satisfied but not self-satisfied; placid but not unprogressive; full of Main Streets and Babbitts and Vandermarks and potential Abraham Lincolns. In no respect is Iowa very different in these respects from all the rest of that great heart of America which feeds New York and Europe.

No matter how poor the farmers have felt—and justly so—they have never stinted the educational system. The public school has been sacred. Legislatures have argued for days about expenditures for roads and then in a few minutes have appropriated huge sums for the University of Iowa whose school population is now among the ten greatest in the country, for the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, at Ames, which is reputed to be the finest school of scientific agriculture in the world, and for the State Teachers' College. The consolidated school system was born in Iowa and there are more rural consolidated schools in this state than in any other in spite of the feeling that they are expensive and visibly increase taxes.

The Perkins Act provides for the free care of children from all over the state who, in the opinion of the district court, can be benefited by treatment at the state university hospital. The before-and-after pictures of crippled children sent to Iowa City under this law are the most effective piece

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of advertising for medico-social work I have ever seen. The Haskell-Klaus law makes a similar provision for adults. Last year the Iowa legislature accepted the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act, confirming the governor's previous action. For the past two years the Maternity and Infant Hygiene Division has conducted clinics, principally in the rural sections, in cooperation with the farm bureaus and county medical societies, has given lectures to large groups of women, has distributed literature, has emphasized the idea of regular examinations both of children and adults, has effected the correction of physical defects in thousands of children and has increased the business of the family doctor. The last legislature cheerfully voted an appropriation of $450,000 per year for five years in order to secure a gift of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board which makes available four and a half million dollars to promote scientific medicine at the state university.

THE most significant law of the last four years is the physical education bill, providing for practical instruction and training in health in the public schools and for teacher training courses in health education in the secondary and normal schools. Beginning in September, the actual observance of health habits will be "marked" as a part of the regular monthly grade of every public school pupil.

Three years ago Iowa accepted the standard vital statistics law; subsequently, after a one-year test, it was admitted to the death registration area by the federal census bureau; it is on the way to recognition in the birth registration area. It also passed the standard law for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum. The state is spending millions of dollars for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and most of the municipalities are adopting rigid laws for the protection of their milk supply. The legislature is favorably considering mental and physical restrictions on marriage. The prohibition laws are stiffened at every session and it is probable that Iowa, legislatively at least, is the driest state in the country. The next to the last legislature made appropriations which added 50 per cent to the capacity of the state sanatorium for tuberculosis.

These are signs of progress. But there are backward areas in public welfare too. There is still a great need for adequate provision for the feeble-minded and the insane. The legal powers of the state board of health are deemed to be insufficient. The child-placing system is very backward. The adoption laws are hardly worthy of the name. The juvenile court law is not up to the standard of such states as Ohio and there is a dearth of funds provided for the employment of probation officers. Mothers' pension allowances are small and there are not sufficient safeguards for the administration of the pension system. Sources of public relief are numerous, confusing, and overlapping. There is only one place in the state which has a full-time combination county and city health officer, although two other places are planning for such a system.

Recognizing one of these weaknesses, the president of the State Conference of Social Work, Ralph J. Reed of Des Moines, recently secured the appointment by the governor of a child welfare commission which is now at work, with the help of the child welfare research station of the State University and other experts, on the compilation of a modern children's code.

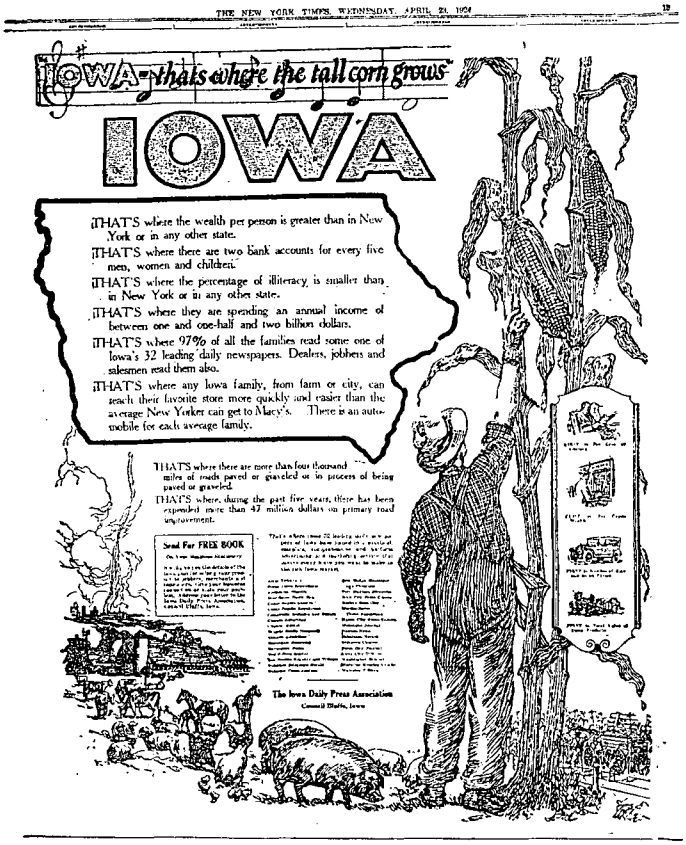
Turning to local and voluntary endeavor, one finds a unique movement in family social work. It is a combination of public and private effort. The extension division of the university has a highly trained and experienced social worker, Louise Cottrell, who is also secretary of the State Conference of Social Work. She has promoted a plan under which social service leagues are organized in the rural counties and the trained secretary of the league is appointed overseer of the poor by the county supervisors. In some cases the county pays the salary and in some cases it is divided. Relief funds from the county poor fund are supplemented by private contributions. About a fifth of the counties of the state have adopted this system and the number is rapidly increasing.

Working hand in hand with the social worker is the county nurse. A very few counties—the number fluctuates—employ a county nurse from county funds, but there are 31 nurses supported by Red Cross chapters whose jurisdictions include all or nearly all of a county. There are many school nurses and nurses employed by public health organizations privately supported. There are more public health nurses in Iowa than in any other state west of the Mississippi and more in proportion to the population than in any state in the country, exclusive of those which contain the great urban centers.

The social worker and the nurse, many of them coming from the east, find a problem totally unlike those they have previously met. It is the rural social problem—somewhat neglected now, but one which must very soon receive the prayerful attention of national leaders in social work. It is not the problem of the foreign citizen. It is not to any great extent a problem of poverty. It involves normalcy in the nth degree—typical American communities where the only distinction between the upper and lower classes is the railroad that cuts the average town in two, where there is no great wealth and no great destitution, where the town banker and the barber and the digger of ditches attend the same New England Congregational or Scandinavian Lutheran or Catholic church, the same dances, the same Mah Jong parties, and the same chautauqua.

IOWA has really made great progress in voluntary social work in the last four years. This has been due in large measure to cooperation among state-wide organizations and also among departments of the state government. In the heroic trust-busting Rooseveltian age we heard much condemnation of interlocking directorates, but interlocking directorates in Iowa have made for progress. The state Conference of Social Work, under the leadership of O. E. Klingeman of Iowa (now of New York City), organized a legislative council which included representatives of some 20 state organizations, under the chairmanship of Judge Hubert Utterback, former judge of the juvenile court, chairman of the state council of Red Cross chapters, president of the state Sunday School Association and one of the 13 Democrats in the state. (His politics are mentioned merely to emphasize the fact that politics in Iowa consists not of a conflict of parties but of a variation of personal followings and ideas.) This legislative council, now grown to a membership of 30, includes representatives of such organizations as the state federation of women's clubs, American Legion, state Farm Bureau Federation, Federation of Labor, W. C. T. U., and others curiously assorted but working in har-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


IOWA—that's where the tall corn grows
IOWA
THAT'S where the wealth per person is greater than in New York or in any other state.
THAT'S where there are two bank accounts for every five men, women and children.
THAT'S where the percentage of illiteracy is smaller than in New York or in any other state.
THAT'S where they are spending an annual income of between one and one-half and two billion dollars.
THAT'S where 97% of all the families read some one of Iowa's 32 leading daily newspapers. Dealers, jobbers and salesmen read them also.
THAT'S where any Iowa family, from farm or city, can reach their favorite store more quickly and easier than the average New Yorker can get to Macy's. There is an automobile for each average family.
THAT'S where there are more than four thousand miles of roads paved or graveled or in process of being paved or graveled.
THAT'S where, during the past five years, there has been expended more than 47 million dollars on primary road improvement.
Send For FREE BOOK
The Iowa Daily Press Association
Council Bluffs, Iowa

mony. It takes the place of the organization known in some states as the state council of social agencies.

The state medical society is, as far as we know, the only state society in the country which has definitely committed itself to an all-year program for the promotion of public health and social work, with an operating department maintaining constant contact with county units. (There is however a similar development in the New York City medical organization.) The director of this field activities committee, Dr. Frank E. Sampson, was for two years president of the state conference of social work. The committee has a lay secretary who is also secretary of the state tuberculosis association. The head of the nursing department of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association (practically a public health association), Anna Drake, is also director of the bureau of public health nursing of the state board of health and as such exercises some supervision over all the public health nurses in the state. She is also a member of the state nurses' examining board and as such inspects training schools. The Iowa Tuberculosis Association publishes a monthly magazine, the Campaign, which is printed by the Board of Control of State Institutions at one of its institutions. For tuberculosis clinics there is a working arrangement between the state association and the Board of Control. For the Sheppard-Towner clinics and others, and for various forms of medico-educational services to county medical societies and local groups, there is a joint arrangement involving the extension division of the state university, the College of Medicine, the state medical society and the Iowa Tuberculosis Association.

Health education in schools has developed farther in Iowa than any other form of social work. For three years Iowa has won the national cup offered through the National Tuberculosis Association for the greatest percentage of school children engaged in the formation of health habits through the Modern Health Crusade. The citizenship manual issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in accordance with a law passed several years ago, devotes an unusually large space to practical health training. The working connection between the state teachers' association, the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, and the state medical society is unusually close.

THE development of social work in Iowa and the other agricultural states is very much dependent upon the financial rehabilitation of the farmer. Even in the cities this is true, because the prosperity of these midwest cities is indelibly associated with the prosperity of their agricultural backgrounds. And it may be stated parenthetically that the emergence of the farm region into a new day of prosperity depends upon factors much more far-reaching than price fixing, farm loans, and tariffs; the dawning of this new day awaits the rehabilitation of Europe, the re-establishment of foreign markets, the lightening of the burdens of taxation caused by armaments and war debts, the stabilization of the currency of all nations, the health of the workers in foreign countries and the assurance of world peace.

The trends in Iowa are toward an increase of trained family social workers for rural counties, coordination in cities (usually by means of community chests), participation by the medical profession in matters of social concern, cooperation in securing legislation, the study of child welfare, development of the county hospitals under an excellent state law, the promotion of public health nursing, the employment of trained sanitarians as health officers and attention to the neglected problem of mental hygiene.

But the rapidity of progress along these lines depends, let me repeat, upon the financial ability of the people to support them as much as on their social conscience—and perhaps more so, though of course the contraction of the pocket-book causes some astigmatism in social vision and thus the two factors of appreciation and ability are interwoven. If in every field of social work it could be demonstrated practically that scientific social work actually saves money to the taxpayer, progress would be rapid. Such a report has just been received from Greene County where a combination overseer of the poor and social service league secretary has been at work for more than a year. From March 1, 1923, to March 1, 1924, there was a saving to the county, in actual relief expenditures, of $5885, or about 40 per cent, and when the salary and other operating expenses are added to the relief budget—part of these items were borne by private contributions—there has been a net saving in gross community expenditures for family social work of 22 per cent. Similar demonstrations have been made in the field of health.

As long as the present economic situation persists it will be necessary for social workers to prove that scientific social work done by trained employes affords equal service for less money or more and better service for the same money. This may be an unfortunate necessity but it is a real one. The economic factor is part and parcel of the whole social work job. It needs the attention not only of the small but rather closely knit group of social workers scattered throughout the western half of the Mississippi Valley, but of the leaders of thought throughout the East and West alike.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Five Cities

By Geddes Smith

These are travel sketches based on fragmentary observation and a round of talk. They make no pretense to be either complete or well proportioned; they can hardly claim to be critical. They are written simply in the hope of sharing with the reader some of the sense of flux and variety, some recognition of the jumble of possibilities in the way of community integration, that one gets from even a hasty comparison of city with city. If anyone is really curious as to what cities are covered by this very thin disguise—and can't guess—the editor will be glad to identify them.

MOST cities "just grow." It takes a very small community and a very big man to create a situation in which a city can be brought up by hand. There is little community case work because a community—even more than a family—has a wholesome instinctive resistance to abandoning itself to the expert.

Yet "just growing" produces a series of muddles. Progress between muddles does depend largely on leadership—more exactly, on many leaderships. Growth involves a constantly shifting interaction between leaders and groups, between conscious programs and unconscious motivations. The man with a conscious and rational program is always on the short end of the lever. When different folks are on the short ends of different levers, and nobody starts the kind of chantey that makes it possible for everybody to heave together, most of the energy of the leaders is wasted. And rival chanteys don't help matters much. So while it is true that in the long run a community shapes its own affairs, it is also true that at any given time the unity or lack of unity among those who seek to be leaders has a marked effect on the rate and direction of its growth.

Two premises seem therefore to be justifiable when one attempts to find out, by rapid observation, where a given community is at. One is that the community is growing as it pleases, and to find out why it pleases to grow in that particular way is a task calling for years of patient and disinterested research. The other is that the way social and civic workers manage their own interrelationships is a relevant, though limited, factor in that growth.

Around these interrelationships some questions seem to gather in city after city, so that one begins to wonder whether they may not be symptomatic. For example, who does the public health nursing? Is it divided among many groups or centered in one? Do the nurses work in competition with, or in combination with, or under the control of the city health officer? Again, what machinery have the social agencies set up for more or less continuous common council? Are they still in the difficult stage described by Mary Beard of the Boston Community Health Association—a lot of good people trying to do right? Do the agencies tackle such problems for themselves, or are business men directing the play from the bench? If there is a centripetal movement, where is the center? In or out of the government? In one man or a group? Once more, do the racial and religious groups divide the community between them, or contribute to a common pool of ideas and service? Such questions are bobbing up in most growing cities; no two communities will or, perhaps, should answer them in the same way. Yet it is suggestive to put varying answers—those of the Five Cities, for instance—side by side.

FIRST CITY is known far and wide for its civic spirit, its well-buttressed schools, its alert and socially minded churches, its concentrated and imaginative business leadership. Its community chest is one of the most successful campaign organizations in the country. Its social agencies are strongly intrenched in generous constituencies. Many of them will soon be brought together—physically—when the chamber of commerce building is enlarged to such proportions that all the social agencies needing central offices can be accommodated in it. But they have never quite learned the trick of conferring and working together. They have as yet no council. Their combined efforts to care for children and prevent child delinquency were recently surveyed by an authoritative outsider. He found a lack of coordination and consecutiveness which a First City observer characterizes briefly and disrespectfully as "rotten case work."

Nor have the private agencies hit it off any too well with the public services. There is, for example, an excellent school nursing staff. During the school year, properly enough, it busies itself with school children. The younger children are cared for by a public health nursing association. But in the summer they swap clients: the school nurses open pre-school vacation clinics; the private nurses take over the school children!

There is also an aggressive and far-sighted health officer. He has no mercy on slipshod medical practice. He loses no opportunity for public education: for one thing, he makes a drama of every death from diphtheria, sending his inspectors and nurses to every house in the neighborhood with the pertinent reminder that diphtheria deaths are preventable, and that prevention may be had at the price of a little initiative on the part of the parents. He is talking today of a registration and recording plan which, two or three years hence, will give the city an unprecedented knowledge of its own health problem.

A year or two ago the public health nursing society opened a prenatal and maternity center in a district, largely Italian, which was not being served adequately by any hospital or dispensary. By slow, sound growth it had begun to win the confidence and greatly serve the welfare of its neighborhood. Whereupon the health officer opened a com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

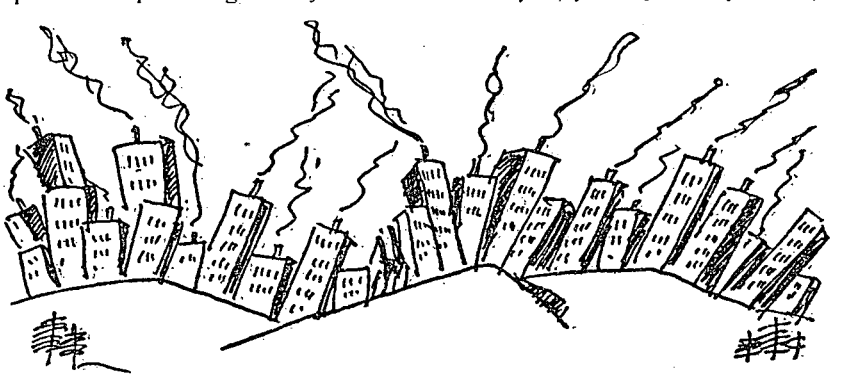
petitive clinic a block or two away; and began house-to-house visiting, to make sure of his clients! His policy is to "ignore" the privately financed nurse. And he finds social workers and midwives equally obnoxious.

The community chest of First City set up a "service committee" to serve the interests of the participating agencies in every possible way. But it did not think it worth while to consult the agencies first, to ask their advice and cooperation, even as to the personnel and program of the committee. Now folks are beginning to ask why progress toward real team-work is so slow. One wonders if a little less leadership, and a little more growth, might not help.

SECOND CITY can hardly claim so great a reputation for public spirit as First City. There is no single leader. The city is acutely conscious of its disunity. Industrial control, divided among various groups, is tenacious; it has dug in behind rather old breastworks. And it is felt in social work. The social agencies are old, too. They feel a cleavage between the pioneers and the younger generation. One of the pioneers, still in active service, will tell you today that Second City has gone backward, not forward, in the last fifteen years. Others are, perhaps, in the spiritual vanguard. There is a political cleavage between a large foreign-born group and some groups of Americans, in which the health and other municipal services have unfortunately become involved.

Yet these schisms may be solidifying social effort. There is a council of social agencies—not very strong as yet, but going forward. There is a young community foundation; it has taken the unusual course of entrusting its present, and its more important future, to professional social-work guidance. It works hand in hand with the council. There is a financial federation—the sort that reaches out tentatively to one agency after another, but doesn't quite venture to measure itself against the whole community. The leaders in both council and federation are, however, young men and women who are dealing shrewdly, and still boldly, with their own particular responsibilities. One of them has recently persuaded an orphanage to help finance child-placing. Together they are seeking to establish the right of united social workers to express themselves on the controverted questions of industrial justice.

In the face of political opposition, an aggressive physician has shaken himself free from the city health bureau and has built up a most exceptional municipal hospital. The Survey hopes to tell its story some day; here one need only say that it lives up to the extraordinary impression created by its comfortable foyer, where the city patient is received with amenities which the private hospital might envy. Here in the city hospital is centered a far-reaching and intensively developed out-patient service. At the desk of the physician in charge sits a representative of the privately supported visiting nurse organization; throughout the city it is these nurses whose work ramifies and supplements that of the city physicians. In First City the health officer and the visiting nurses are at swords' points; in Second City the city hospital is getting some $30,000 worth of nursing service every year out of the same kind of organization. This method of integrating public and private health services may or may not be best for any other city, but Second City—"backward" or not—has at least one notable piece of cooperation.



Hendrik Willem Van Loon MOST CITIES "JUST GROW"

THIRD CITY is much smaller—with less than 150,000 people. Yet it has already managed to acquire five different agencies which do a little visiting nurse work, and there is no counting the societies which dabble in relief. One of the newspapers, the other day, carried an item with the heading "Is Grateful," which read like this:

> Inspector ....., of the Children's Aid Society, wishes to thank the citizens appealed to through the ..... for their response on behalf of a needy family. He would like any citizens who can supply men's shoes, sizes from 7½ to 9, to do so. He knows of two men who can have work, but have no shoes to go to their jobs.

Everybody does a little of everything in Third City social work, sometimes rather naively. A volunteer friendly visitor from a sort of Junior League had been dealing for years with a family in which both tuberculosis and mental disorder were complicating the lives of parents and two children, but it never occurred to her, or to any one else, to do more than help with the shoes and groceries until the family quarrels became so violent that neighbors referred the case to a new clearing-house. This clearing-house, which calls itself a central bureau, has at the moment two trained workers and a heroic future. It has begun a confidential exchange which nearly 50 agencies are using more or less. It stands ready to offer advice to volunteers in difficult situations; up to the limit of the workers' time it will take over the worst tangles and straighten them out; but mostly it is trying to pull together the scattering efforts of other folks.

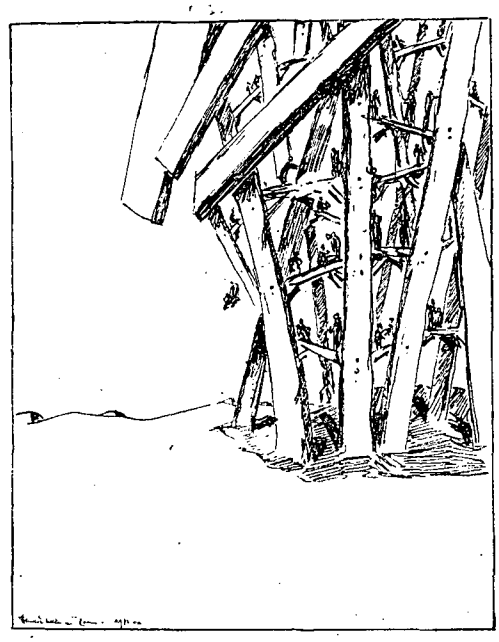
True to its Canadian tradition, Third City thinks of relief mostly as the city's job. There is a relief officer who has been at work for 25 years. Once upon a time he was in the vanguard of public relief officers. In his early incumbency he even tried to get an associated charities and a case-conference going. But, he complains, the agencies persisted in "holding out" their best cases, and the conference petered out. Now he goes his own way. Use the confidential exchange? Not he. Trained workers? Well, there are two kinds of training—practical and theoretical. If you waited for some of these theoretical people to take care of you, you'd probably be in your coffin before they got around to make up their minds what you needed. Records? Neatly ruled spaces for coal, shoes, grocery orders. Not much room for the other sort of service. How much is spent for relief? Well, the city don't give that out. It doesn't want to be considered "easy."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is an excellent tuberculosis sanitarium in Third City; well organized school health work; a lively (if rather personal and individual) interest in boys on the part of the Rotarians and Chamber of Commerce; plenty of women's organizations. Social resources are abundant. But the absorbing question is this: will the social-work tail ever be able to wag the city relief dog?

FOURTH CITY is also Canadian. And Protestant. More especially Protestant. There are those, for instance, who appear to dislike such cooperation between Protestant and non-Protestant agencies as has developed thus far. That is not the attitude of the Protestant ministers who occupy many of the key positions in social work, but it is a factor to be reckoned with among the laity.

There is a council of social agencies here. It helps—with such difficult problems, for example, as the right handling of the homeless men who flock into the city at the turn of the seasons. But the biggest integrating influence seems to be the city health department. Here an exceptional administrator has gradually educated Fourth City to keep itself well and has hammered the tuberculosis and infant mortality rates down, down, down. Here all the public health nursing of the city (save the bedside work of the Victorian order) is concentrated, under municipal direction and on the municipal payroll. Here, too, has gravitated a city relief bureau, a small affair as yet, but a leaven of scientific procedure where leaven is much needed. Most of the city's money for relief goes as subsidy to an old privately managed institution, which still clings to the coal-and-shoe technique. It was probably because the health officer was so effective that the relief bureau was put in his charge: the recognition of the health aspects of family welfare seems to have been only incidental.



Hendrik Willem Van Loon

WANTED: A PLAN

The health officer's nurses work from small districts; so many nurses to a district; so many families to a nurse. Their service is fully generalized; they are the school, pre-school, pre-natal, instructive nurses, even (in most cases) the hospital social service workers. And their district headquarters, with one or two exceptions, are in the police stations—an interesting reflection on the police and the public attitude toward them. These headquarters they share with the city-wide private case-working society. Luncheon, every working day, is a time of ready exchange of information between nurses and visitors, families are referred back and forth. Meanwhile the case-working society, drawing heavily on neighborhood help and on city relief, is able to concentrate on family service: its budget carries only a relatively small amount for relief. If private philanthropy is destined to serve as a pioneer, here is an open road for it.

FIFTH CITY is bi-lingual. That fact stares one in the face on every street-car and street corner. A third English and Protestant; two-thirds French and Catholic. That colors every facet of the city's life. The majority rules, naturally. Schools are separately organized; municipal services reflect the philosophy and the technique of the majority. There is no jail for women prisoners: they are committed to the custody of a religious order, at the city's expense. Education is not compulsory (though, oddly enough, vaccination is required of those who do attend school). Relief, among the majority, is mostly a parish affair. Nursing is done by the "religious." Charity is largely institutional.

Twenty years ago the Protestants sought to make their social work city-wide. They made no distinction of religion in giving relief or service. Since then there has been a conscious and deliberate drawing apart. Today (except in emergency) the Protestant societies confine themselves to Protestant cases, and refer the rest back to Catholic agencies. Within their own group, they might be expected to have that hypothetical solidarity of the minority. But it doesn't work that way. Fifth City, for instance, has no enthusiasm for church unity such as has swept over Canada. In social work strong leadership is building up unity through the council of agencies, but it has had to be persistently fostered.

Under the same leadership, social work has taken long strides—long and uneven. Fifth City, for example, has a child guidance clinic with a staff of trained psychiatric workers. But there are no visiting teachers in the schools, and little enough response in the school administration to the call for enlightened cooperation. It has a clearing-house for children's institutions which is not only pioneering in a centralized investigation but it is beginning to wean its clients away from institutional forms. Yet child care has no sure foundation in provincial or municipal law. Until this spring there was not even an adoption law; consultation with social workers in framing such legislation is unheard of.

Here is a minority group, believing that its duty is to mind its own business, pushing social development as fast as it can, drawing gossamer threads of technique over the formless void of "charity." It is doing a dual job; working out the social problems of the minority, and tacitly inviting an alien majority to watch the process. It is a lonely job, but it pays. The 2,900 babies cared for by the children's welfare society, for instance, were so free from gastro-intestinal disease last summer that the deaths from this cause were only 1 in 290, as compared with approximately 1 in 72 among all babies in Fifth City. The demonstration is not without effect. In Fifth City's Catholic university there is a stirring of effort to bring better methods and sound technical instruction to the aid of the nursing sisters and the parish priests. Courses in dietetics and hospital administration are offered, for instance, during the summer.

Does the road to community integration lead first through the accentuation of community differences? Fifth City is going to learn the answer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

PROTESTING once more against the manner of excluding the Japanese, the President signed the immigration bill on May 26. Thus the program of the restrictionists, with the help of a flurry of nationalistic excitement over the attitude of Ambassador Hanihara, becomes law.

The new act is worked out in elaborate detail—so elaborate, indeed, that it is hard to believe that in all respects it will work just as its framers intended. In brief, however, its most important provisions may be stated thus:

1. Until July 1, 1927, immigration from each nation will be limited to a quota of 2 per cent of the number of foreign-born residents of that nationality counted in the 1890 census, with a minimum quota of 100.

2. After July 1, 1927, the sum of the national quotas is fixed at 150,000. This will be apportioned in accordance with a new method to be worked out by the Secretaries of State, Labor and Commerce. Each nationality will receive a quota based on the ratio between the total white population of the United States in 1920 and the number of persons whose origin "by birth or ancestry" is attributable to the country in question.

3. Regardless of quota, the following may be admitted if otherwise eligible: the unmarried child under 18, or wife, of an American citizen; an alien returning from a temporary visit overseas; a recognized minister or professor, his wife and unmarried children; a properly accredited student; and any native of North, South or Central America.

4. Within the quota, a limited preference may be given to the father, mother, husband, wife or unmarried child under 21 of an American citizen, or to a skilled agricultural worker and his family.

5. Before leaving the country of his residence the incoming alien must obtain an "immigration visa" from an American consul. These visas will be issued only up to the limit of the quota and their issuance will be spaced throughout the year. A visa is valid for four months.

6. A child takes the nationality of the admissible parent; a wife may take the nationality of her husband if her own quota is full and there is room for her in his.

7. An alien ineligible to citizenship may not be admitted, unless he falls into one of certain specified non-quota groups.

It is impossible to say definitely how many aliens this law will admit. Senator Reed, defending the conference report against the somewhat surprising charge that it let down the bars too generously, estimated that 161,000 would come in under the quotas and that the non-quota classes (omitting, of course, Canadians, Mexicans and other immigrants from the Americas) would amount only to eight or ten thousand a year. Other estimates of the non-quota admissions run much higher.

HERE then we have the beginning of a new American immigration policy. From a humanitarian viewpoint, the new law marks both gains and losses. The consular visa plan, hedged about as it is with cumbersome detail, should spread the flow of aliens evenly over the year and, while relieving the pressure on Ellis Island and other ports of entry, lessen the likelihood of bitter disappointment for the immigrant who actually crosses the ocean. The minor provisions as to the nationality of children and wives should do away with the most spectacular cases of individual injustice. The more explicit statement as to the admisibility of certain exempt groups and of their families will clear up troublesome uncertainties in the present law. It is too soon to estimate accurately the numerical results of the Reed plan of basing quotas on "national origin" which goes into effect three years hence, but in form at least it is a more logical and less offensive method of allotting quotas than the arbitrary choice of the 1890 census.

Obviously the cavalier treatment of the Japanese, regardless of the merits of the question, was an unnecessary act of international unfriendliness which may have unhappy consequences. The less abrupt but none the less genuine affront to the nations of eastern and southern Europe may likewise disturb not only the fine fabric of our external relations but the delicate adjustments within our own borders which we crudely call Americanization. The sharp reduction in some of the quotas may warp the development of normal communities among the foreign-born already here, as Mrs. Bremer suggested in The Survey for May 15, 1924, and delay, in spite of the exemptions and preferences, the knitting up of family ties loosened by what is at best the difficult business of migration.

These possibilities bring fresh responsibility to those who have a share in making international friendships in unofficial ways, and those who deal directly with the foreign-born here. None of them, however, touches so deeply the integrity of American thought and public policy, nor is so little likely to go uncontested in the years to come, as the absorption of the Nordic myth into the statute law.

VIRGINIA converted its legislators, a couple of years ago, to the proposition that the underprivileged child should have, so far as possible, the benefits of a family home and normal development. That was the frame on which the recommendation of the children's code commission were strung, and the recommendations were very largely written into law. Now Virginia must convert its philanthropists.

In 1922 a wealthy tobacconist of Danville left an estate of more than $2,500,000 for the establishment of an orphanage. A year later a Richmond capitalist willed more than three millions to set up a child-caring institution. When these institutions are firmly built in stone and mortar children must be found to fill them. Yet Virginia—with slightly more than two million people—has already forty-nine child-caring institutions, controlled mainly by religious and fraternal organizations, and there are vacant beds now in many of the larger ones. Existing institutions are seriously considering the practicability of boarding normal children of worthy mothers in their own homes. Must their growing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

understanding of child needs and the enlightened program of the legislature alike yield place to die-hard conceptions of charity?

Louisville, Kentucky, is facing a similar question. We quote from a letter recently received from Henry C. Wright, of the Hospital and Institutional Bureau of Consultation, New York, congratulating Miss Deardorff on her article on The Pied Pipers in Survey Graphic for April:

I have been a consultant on the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home for four years. When I began they were just on the point of building, and instructed me to draw up a building scheme for one thousand children. Much time was taken in considering what the building project should be. The basic scheme was modified several times. A certain proportion of the children in the existing institution were discharged; others were placed out, until now it appears to the Board that an institution housing not more than 400 children will be sufficient. Personally, I hope they will build for a number less than this, believing that their recently acquired power to board out the children and their existing power to place out for adoption, will make less needful institutional beds.

I am trying so far as possible to induce trustees to view a projected institution as a receiving and testing station and to conceive the province of trustee to be to care for all children so far as possible in their own homes or in the homes of others.

Why should not all orphanage projects be pre-shrunk? Or, once the giver's money is enshrined in lasting stone, let this motto be carved above the doorway: "Fine by degrees, and beautifully less."

WITH the opening of an industrial hygiene clinic in New York comes professional recognition of the status of occupational diseases as a special branch of medicine. Milan, Italy, has a hospital devoted exclusively to that field; the Harvard Medical School has had such a clinic for some time, and the new institution, established under the joint auspices of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the State Department of Labor, the Reconstruction Hospital, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, must give additional impetus to an increasingly important branch of the public health.

Of no less importance, however, than the adequate diagnosis and treatment of occupational diseases, is the effort to prevent them, and in this effort the endeavors of the workers themselves are highly significant. In a few instances, notably those of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Painters' Union in New York City (See the Survey, August 15, 1923) it has been found possible to establish trade union health departments with clinical facilities and an admirable emphasis on health examinations and other preventive work. More generally trade unions are making the fundamental fight to see that existing laws on compensation and on working conditions are enforced and that better legislation is written into the statute books. A few days ago, in Danbury, Connecticut, ten claims for compensation for mercurial poisoning were brought through a union, the first to be presented in that fashion in that city. The part taken by the Danbury union in an earlier chapter in the health history of the trade was told by Dr. Hamilton in Survey Graphic for February. The Workers' Health Bureau, which coordinates some forty-six local unions and eight state conferences, is evolving a code which the painters' unions will write into their agreements with employers—specifying that there must be maximum ventilation at all times (some kinds of paint dry more smoothly if the painting is done with the windows closed); that in closets and other spaces which cannot be ventilated there be a rest period of five minutes each hour; that where several workers develop toxic symptoms, the material which they are using be set aside for analysis and other material substituted; and so on. In Massachusetts an effort is being made to prohibit the use of lead in interior work in public buildings, to demonstrate here as has been shown in Europe, that less poisonous substances may be substituted. The recent national conference of the Workers' Health Bureau in New York City decided to undertake a widespread campaign for the forty-hour week in all dangerous trades under the leadership of the painters and hatters who already have won it in parts of New York and Connecticut. Public interest and information, spurred on by the legitimate interests of the trades whose well-being is at stake and by increasingly adequate facilities for the study, diagnosis and treatment of disability arising from the conditions peculiar to various occupations, should go far to remove a series of cruel industrial handicaps which in large part are preventable.

EVERYBODY has to cross the streets. Nearly everybody rides on them, or under or over them. The city plan—or the lack of it—is a very real and pressing matter at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, or at Broad and Market in Newark, or where the huddled cars wait in line for the ferries. So it was good psychology that led the Russell Sage Foundation's Committee on a Regional Plan for New York and Its Environs to choose traffic as the subject (on May 20) of the first of a series of conferences at which the major sections of the planning problem will be laid before delegates from the city and the region as a whole.

Two sharply discouraging facts stood out from the discussion at New York's Town Hall. One was the futility of the city's present efforts to tinker with its unhappy street system. Ernest P. Goodrich and Harold M. Lewis, reporting as engineering experts on the highway traffic problem, pointed out that even if all the important changes in existing north and south avenues now under consideration—difficult projects, too, like clearing away miles of elevated tracks and building subways on two avenues, and widening three more—were actually made, the mounting motor traffic in the streets would overtake the new facilities and completely saturate the avenues in the mid-town region of 48th Street by 1930—six years hence!

The other was the present dependence of the city on chance and the uncertain resource of individual self-restraint for protection against vastly worse conditions than those now existing. Daniel L. Turner, consulting engineer of the New York State Transit Commission, reminded his audience that in spite of the famous and familiar skyscrapers of lower Manhattan the average height of all the buildings south of Fulton Street—in an area of about one-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

third of a square mile—was still only 7.8 stories. The present building laws would allow that average to be multiplied two and one-half times. If that were done—and there is nothing but Providence to prevent it—the resulting congestion on streets and subways would make the present hurly-burly seem like a fragrant memory. Twenty rapid-transit stations are now needed to serve the morning and evening crowds; thirty more would then be required—a physical impossibility. Added to these dramatic fragments of prophecy was a host of impressive facts which drove home the need of intelligence in planning and the heavy burden of its task.

BESIDE these two disheartening statements might be put two encouraging factors. One was the mere presence at this conference of accredited delegates from more than a hundred separate cities, towns and villages, from various sections of the government of three states, from all sorts of agencies, public and private, in New York itself. Never before in the history of New York has there been such recognition of the interdependence of the city and the fifty-mile circle of its environs, never has so large a group of local leaders come face to face with their common problem.

Before them, moreover, there was spread what is perhaps an unprecedented mass of information about that problem. The Foundation is circulating a bulletin of 23 pages devoted mostly to a mere listing, without comment, of the titles of special studies, reports and maps already assembled or in preparation under the four main divisions of the committee's inquiry—the physical, the economic and industrial, the social and living conditions, and the legal surveys, together with a group of advisory planners, a group of architects, a division of research and education, and a public relations service. Space prevents even a hint here of the complexity of this program of research; readers of The Survey for May 20, 1922, and May 15, 1924 (p. 220), have a general view of the problem and of a typical study.

The committee on the regional plan has suffered severe personal losses—the death of its chairman, Charles D. Norton, and of its chief engineer, Nelson P. Lewis, and the resignation of its first executive, Frederick P. Keppel. Frederic A. Delano has taken the place of his friend and associate Mr. Norton, and Thomas Adams brings international experience in city planning to the directorship. Yet those who are shouldering the load today have no light task in organizing this great body of technical information into a negotiable plan, and in bridging the gap between that plan and the intricate scattered units of the community of nine million souls who must absorb it into their civic consciousness, act upon it, and translate it piece by piece into reality.

MAKING common cause and using the National Information Bureau as their common agent, the settlements and community chests of the country have been successful in meeting a vexatious menace. At various times in 1923, officials of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau ruled that gifts to the Chicago Commons, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, and the Public Welfare Bureau of Des Moines were not deductible from the contributor's taxable income as contributions to "religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational" organizations. The decision against the two financial federations was on the ground that part of their funds were applied to the work of social settlements. There was, however, a contrary specific ruling in the case of another contributor to the Chicago Commons, and deductions had been allowed without question in many other cities. Obviously, if contributions to settlements were not deductible, the task of financing individual settlements became much more difficult, and if a community chest shouldered this difficulty, it was faced with the alternative either of crippling the city-wide campaign or of destroying its own solidarity by asking the settlements to withdraw from it.

At the request of the Des Moines community chest, the National Information Bureau took the matter up with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and with sympathetic senators. A long series of conferences in Washington followed; the conflicting decisions were eventualy referred to the solicitor general of the Internal Revenue Bureau; the National Information Bureau was invited to secure counsel and present the case for the settlements at a formal hearing; with the financial support of the community chests and the approval of the National Federation of Settlements it prepared to argue the case and organized an advisory committee of eminent attorneys. Then the solicitor general, without waiting for further hearings, issued an opinion which, though bearing directly on another case, "defined 'charitable' in the broadest possible terms," according to the Bureau's report, and "granted all that was contended for in the settlement cases."

Since the new tax law retains without change the language of the former law in regard to the deduction of charitable gifts, the issue may be taken as settled. Here is a striking demonstration of the value of the unique relationship which the National Information Bureau bears to the national social agencies, such as the National Federation of Settlements, on the one hand and to the community chests on the other. And it is not without interest to watch the community chests taking the lead in fighting the battles of their long-established constituent agencies.

FOR many years, Hoosiers have toiled steadily at the intelligent care of the insane, and there are signs of a new wave of interest in the state in the promotion of mental health. At the biennial session of the legislature next year fresh efforts will be made to secure the appropriation of funds for a state psychopathic ward and to supplement the facilities of the state hospitals—now so overcrowded that the insane in no small numbers are held in jail, as Paul Benjamin pointed out in The Survey for September 15, 1923. A mental clinic has recently been established at the Robert W. Long Hospital in Indianapolis, under the direction of Dr. Frank Hutchins, and plans are being considered for taking its services to those in need of it throughout the state. The city council of Indianapolis has appropriated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

about $20,000 to establish a ward at the city hospital so that those with mental diseases may not be thrown into the Marion County jail. Within a month the governor has approved a plan to redistrict the state to provide a more equitable distribution of the insane among the state institutions, which should lessen the congestion at the Central Hospital and others which have had more than their share.

Meanwhile the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene, looking back over eight years of progress, feels that definite gains have been made in the better handling of patients. Edna R. Jatho, psychologist of the Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth, reports that through the work of the society "three things have been held steadily before the eyes of the thinking public of Indiana: first, definite and irrefutable examples of the conditions in our state regarding the unfit; second, the limited scope of our organizations for meeting these conditions and the ideals toward which to struggle for their perfection; and third, the response of our institutions to the challenge of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene. . . . The entire structure of the state institutions of Indiana is permeated with the idea that individual study and adjustment on a scientific basis is the only sturdy foundation upon which to build cures, rehabilitation and training."

In preparation for the campaign for new state appropriations, and to reinforce the work of this society and of the Indiana Committee on Mental Defectives, the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs has now organized its own committee on mental health—apparently the first of its kind among the state federations. Vida Newsom, its chairman, has been actively associated with the state mental hygiene society, and the committee begins its work by publishing a bulletin in which the whole organized movement for mental health is briefly outlined for the benefit of clubwomen.

IT was at a children's conference two years ago, and one conferee after another had testified to the wheels within wheels set in motion to restore little black sheep to the fold of normally health and happy children — reciting interesting bits of social patchwork in which agencies had fitted their plans and works together to weave coherent patterns. The chief address had discussed the psychiatric approach, and almost as a rhetorical question one of the audience asked the speaker:

"If you could have only a psychologist or a psychiatrist in your organization which would you choose?"

Hardly had the question received its wise and considered reply, when a curly-haired young person jumped to her feet, biting back the tears,

"What are you going to do, I'd like to know," she demanded, "when you haven't a psychiatrist *in the whole state?*"

Doubtless that desperate situation has been remedied by this time, if, indeed, it did then exist, but the point it raised remains. The "psychiatric approach" cannot be limited to the cities where, in large masses of people, psychiatric problems may bulk larger and clearer—and find an easier solution—than in small, scattered communities. Yet after all that "subtle imbalance" of personality and its environment which Miss Hopkins discusses on p. 351, so often with its roots in a family situation, is a problem of human nature found in any setting.

To meet this situation, Connecticut, with the stimulus of its pioneer state organization for mental hygiene, has organized a net work of clinics which cover its comparatively small territory to a hopeful extent; Massachusetts, with a section on mental hygiene in its state department of mental diseases, sends travelling diagnostic clinics into the schools from its state institutions for the feeble-minded; New York, working from the state hospitals as center, has organized a group of clinics manned by the staff of each hospital but held outside its walls in small towns. What a state hospital can accomplish in education of the medical profession and the general public as well as in care is demonstrated admirably by the State Hospital at Danville, Pennsylvania.

Illinois, which has recently added legislation which empowers a survey of the mentally and physically handicapped children of the state, offers the interesting attempt which Miss Hopkins describes to meet the problems of mental health among country children through the joint effort of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene and the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research. While the country workers may envy their city associates her resources in specialized skill, she herself has certain advantages, in knowing and controlling the conditions in which her patients live, to make her procedure distinctive.

AT the end of the second inning, the score in the child labor contest is Children 2, Ghosts 0. The proposed constitutional amendment, already approved by the House of Representatives, passed the Senate on June 2 with five votes more than the necessary two-thirds. Congressman Foster and Senator Shortridge having held up their end of the batting order with distinction, legislative leaders of 48 sovereign states will have their innings. The familiar bogeys —more particularly described in The Survey for March 15, 1924—of states rights, the prohibition analogy, the grasping bureaucrats of Washington, the sacred right of the 17-year old farmer boy to pick blueberries on the hill, and all the rest—will no doubt troop from state capital to state capital to do their worst.

In the week before the Senate acted, the National Child Labor Committee held its twentieth anniversary conference in Washington. The score or more of speakers represented many points of view but were at one upon the practical wisdom of the amendment. Dr. William J. Kirby of the Catholic University, for example, who held that it was the "worst possible way" of solving the child labor question, added that it was—at that—the only possible way. A dozen state commissioners of labor or their representatives testified that federal supervision of child labor would help them in their own work.

There is one important difference between the amendment which now goes to the states and the eighteenth: the child labor amendment does not legislate nor does it establish a standard to which legislation must conform. It merely gives Congress power to legislate. With this one fact many of the bogeys can be put to flight.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNITIES

Benevolence—Boston Style

Social work has changed enormously in a decade—in range of service, in refinement of technique, in breadth of outlook. Has the balance-sheet kept pace with the work-program? Few cities, except those where joint financing sets up a community ledger, have the facts as to the cost and intake of city-wide social work. Boston happens to have such facts, and Mr. Kelso, executive secretary of its Council of Social Agencies, analyzes them here. The result is a unique picture of a ten-year trend in social finance in a large and still unfederated city

WITH military stride and a swish of bombazine, the legendary Miss Boston stalks by the Old North Church. She turns her little black bonnet neither to right nor left. Her ringlets tremble ever so little. Her black silk mittens clutch tightly the basket upon her arm. She is going to visit the poor. Not that she has ever been seen thus: this is only the mental image which the rest of the country has of the way philanthropy is carried on in the old city of the three hills.

In truth the social work of the Massachusetts city differs in no material respect from that of any other metropolitan district in the country. So far as social case work is concerned the common remark that "our city is of course quite different from other places" turns out on analysis to be but a paraphrase of that earlier, Biblical assertion, "God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are." It is not based upon a knowledge of real difference: it is an echo of the ego.

Boston has the same multitude of philanthropic enterprises as are found in other cities. Because she is 300 years old her chance for fortuitous accumulation of charities has been second to none. That she takes advantage of her opportunity is shown in the 500 organizations claiming to do social work within the city proper. Of her 348 *incorporated* social agencies, 8 were chartered in the eighteenth century; 165 began during the next hundred years; and 175 since 1900. Forty-nine have been incorporated during the past five years. In the twelve years between 1910 and 1922, 795 organizations, most of them not previously in existence, have applied to the state for incorporation. Six hundred and nineteen charters have been granted; more than half of them for Boston concerns.

If this increment of 60 new agencies each year were to continue unimpaired, there would soon be no room even for the poor. As it is there is one eleemosynary corporation for every 3,300 persons now living in Massachusetts. But there is a death rate. Unfortunately there is not that "social diagnosis" with the certainty of the doctor's certificate to declare when a charity is dead; but of those lying quite still and apparently not breathing there are as many perhaps as 20 to offset the annual birth rate of 30 for the Metropolitan district.

This constant, almost feverish activity, spells confusion and lack of coherent program. Agencies arise over night, they overlap fields already occupied, they drift together and again apart—as kaleidoscopic as the clouds. But it is a movement which shows beyond doubt that the need for social service is a reality to the public; that a consciousness of social ills to be remedied comes to many groups of citizens.

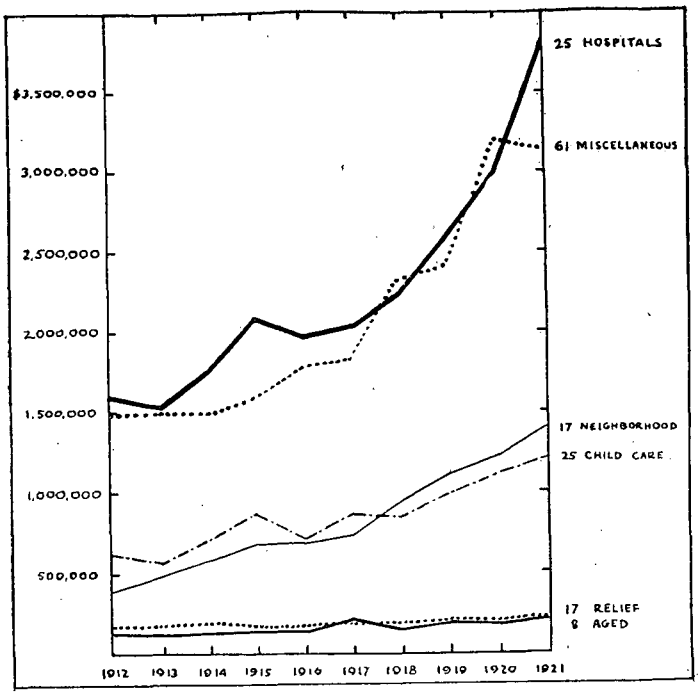
It would be natural to assume that such feverish activity must mean no dearth of money from an easy-going public to back it. The evidence, indicated to some degree in this article, denies that assumption. The standard social agencies of Boston are poorer today than they were in 1912, if the two factors of increased volume of need and decreased value of the dollar be taken into account. An examination of the nature of the new incorporations will show that in the main those based upon impulse and enthusiasm with the hope that the public will "come through" have withered; while those seeking to charter a testamentary trust with the dollars already in hand have survived. It is considered next to impossible today to float a new social service agency in Boston solely upon popular subscriptions. Almost uniformly the derelicts have gone ashore on the jagged reef of finance.

This common verdict of social workers should be capable of some demonstration. It is to be found in an analysis of the financial operations of Boston social agencies carried through a period of years. The laws of Massachusetts require an annual accounting by all incorporated charitable agencies. Of the 250 such corporations active in Boston in 1912, 153 made the required returns during each year throughout the succeeding decade. With only a few notable omissions these societies represent the backbone of the service. Taking them as a block, therefore, and dividing them into groups according to the nature of their work, we find 25 hospitals or health promoting societies; 17 general relief organizations; 25 child care agencies; 17 settlements and other concerns engaged in neighborhood and community work; 8 homes for the aged; and an unclassified remainder of 61.

The Totals—Apparent and Real

In the ten year period these 153 societies took in $65,172,833.84. In the same length of time the total expenditures were $63,911,351.06, many agencies showing heavy deficits year after year. To make up these deficits they followed the practice of drawing upon unrestricted capital funds, which, in many instances, has meant the serious impairment of what would by this time have been very comfortable endowments. Yet the total capital funds, real and personal, which were $24,697,347.61 in 1912, had risen by 1921 to $53,614,621.95. Total income advanced from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The income of 153 social agencies in Boston, by functional groups, during the ten-year period 1912-21

$4,656,421.63 to $10,205,284.50, while expenditures showed corresponding proportions.

It should be borne in mind that this group of 153 agencies represents less than three-fourths of the private social service budget of Boston. Two hundred and forty-two agencies for which data were available for the year 1921 showed a total outlay of $13,494,768.

At no period in American history has the dollar been so fickle as in the decade under consideration. Taking the dollar of the banner year 1913 as 100 cents, the sterling cartwheel of 1912 would buy 98 cents worth of provender. By 1920 it had fallen to a purchasing power of but 43 cents. Never since has it regained the standard of 1913. It may be readily seen that the societies felt the pinch of poverty when in 1920 their capital fell to less than half its original value and their income would pay but 43 per cent of the former scale to fill stomachs that still held five pints and to warm houses with the same old cubic footage of cold air.

In 1912 these 153 agencies had a total income of $4,656,421.63. Through the business depression of 1913 and 1914 they failed to hold their own, falling in the latter year $240,000 below the 1912 figure. By 1916 they had advanced 20 per cent and were on an easy basis, prepared to meet the mounting social work requirements. Then came the depreciation of money incident to world finance and the war. The dollar, which had been standing at 102 cents on the 1913 basis, fell to 88 cents. In 1917 it went to 65, then to 54, and in 1920 to 43. In the latter year the agencies received nominally $9,130,312.40 from all sources. But that would buy but $3,926,043.33 worth of goods. As a fact, therefore, the working budget had fallen off 15 per cent by 1920. In 1921, with a return of more favorable business conditions and some release from daily appeals for the children of Europe, income rose to a nominal $10,205,284.50 with a buying power of $6,021,117.85 or 29.5 per cent better than the level of 1913.

This is a commendable recovery, but an anlysis of the several groups will show that fortune has played favorites. The greatest increase has been in the hospital group, and the most substantial item there has been a 25 per cent increase in the receipts from patients. The second largest gain has been among the miscellaneous agencies, where the outstanding cause has been increased charges and sales in industrial salvage work, in boarding homes for working people and other semi-industrial undertakings. Homes for the aged, which are maintained largely by income from capital funds, dropped 2.99 per cent. General relief, representing the substantial volume of charitable giving, fell off 23.8 per cent. In addition to the fact that the increases of the fortunate groups have been based on charges rather than gifts (the clientele of the losing groups had nothing to pay with), it is important to note that the item in which both losers suffered most was "subscriptions and donations."

Where the Money Came From

It may serve to show the trends toward more generous giving—or the reverse—if the data of these ten separate years be compared with reference to the sources of income. The proportion of income from beneficiaries—fees, etc.—was 21.4 per cent in 1912. In the next ten years it rose slightly, to 22.6. Income from capital fell 4 per cent, while subscriptions and donations receded 4.8 per cent. Sales and refunds, the greatest item in which is the return from sales, suppers and other entertainment expedients for raising money where money comes hard, jumped from 9.7 per cent to 16.9.

But these average percentages leave much of the story untold. Classifying the agencies is more illuminating. The hospitals in this decade increased their returns from clients 22.13 per cent. The child care agencies advanced 3.85 per cent under this head. The relief societies added 1.96 per cent. But the neighborhood group dropped 19.92 and the homes for aged lost 3.15 per cent. In returns from capital funds, hospitals and the neighborhood agencies lost most heavily. Subscriptions and donations show a uniform decline (a slight increase in the miscellaneous group due to war enthusiasm may be disregarded).

What Was Done with It?

Perhaps it is not enough to examine only the balance sheet. What have the agencies done with their money? Where they have been receiving more have they increased the volume of their work? Where they are losing ground have they restricted their intake of cases? The work accomplished is reported so variously that a totaling of cases from the Massachusetts returns would be misleading. However, the agencies do follow the same method of reporting from year to year. Their returns are therefore comparable, taking them for what they are worth in the beginning. In 1912 the group of 153 agencies reported 796,496 contacts of all kinds. In 1921 the corresponding figure was 978,721. This is a positive increase of 22.6 per cent. Here again a comparison of the six groups is necessary to show the tendencies. The hospitals in the ten years jumped their contacts 58.27 per cent. Relief dropped 46.35. Child care on the other hand advanced its numbers from 7,737 in 1912 to 36,621 in 1921, an increase of 373.32 per cent, the day nurseries being responsible for most of the addition. Neighborhood dropped 18.37 per cent, chiefly because of shrinkage in community club service. The homes for the aged,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

having added little to bed capacity, advanced only 11.25 per cent from the low figure of 556 cases.

These ten years have been filled with feverish activity in social work. Committees following each other in rapid succession have besought the citizens of Boston to give for the children of Belgium, for the children of France, for the people of Austria, of Serbia, for the restoration of towns and cathedrals, for the Near East. Appeals without number have taken millions in cash from Boston for purposes quite removed from the social work of Boston itself.

And in this same interval the city's population has increased some 8 per cent.

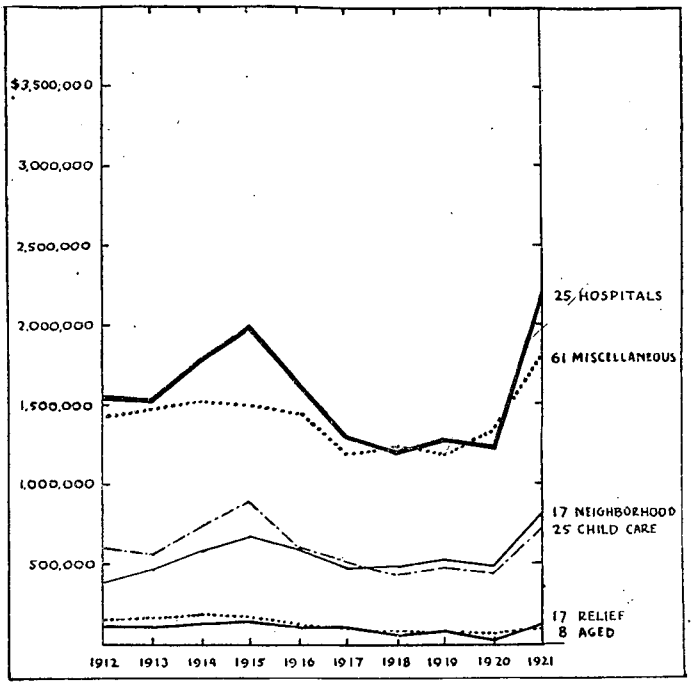
Not only have relief, sick aid, child care, and other forms of family and individual service had to keep pace with this growth, but educational efforts especially in the field of public health have increased enormously. The tendency has been away from alms and toward social case work. Numbers have been giving way to quality in service. It requires more money, more attention, and greater skill to uphold the present standard of work.

Against this rising tide of social need the figures scarcely warrant more than the claim that the agencies are barely holding their own. And because unrestricted capital has had to be used so extensively for current expenses the relatively slow increase in total endowment is gradually forcing the agencies higher and higher in the percentage of operating expenses derived from current income and farther and farther down in the proportion from invested funds. The income from this latter source in 1912 totaled $1,204,813.92 in 100-cent dollars. In 1921 on the same basis, the combined capital yielded only $1,004,875.83.

Telling the Public

One basic lesson afforded by the ten year study should not be overlooked. Where agencies fail to keeep themselves constantly before the public their subscriptions and donations—and by the same token their bequests—fall off. One well known society employs a publicity expert to edit a journal which is devoted solely to the upbuilding of the good will of that social enterprise. This same agency secures funds with far greater ease than better established services which are too devoted to their clients to tell their story to the public. Another organization which protects and cares for animals issues a skilfully organized magazine which is as skilfully distributed, especially to small communities. There it finds its way to the parlor table where there is little else to read and where its pictures are sure to catch the eye. A recent issue of this magazine lists 730 legacies received by the society within the past 40 years. Of the givers 483 were women; of whom 253 are designated as married or widowed and 230 are spinsters. The explanation is simple. Skilful publicity reaches the understanding, which in time reaches the heart. To stir the sympathy and to keep it means in the end to get the money. Meantime the public comes to know and to appreciate the work. A safeguard of excellence is created thereby. A rich man's charity may be a modest unpretentious act; social service in a democracy must take the people into its confidence. They are its beneficiaries and they must be kept informed of its service. The most noteworthy development of federations in social work during the next decade will be their systems of interpretative publicity.

Small wonder that Boston societies, so hard put to it for funds, should ponder the question of devising newer and more effective methods of gaining financial support. At present they are entering cordially into a fact-finding study of this problem, financed and carried out by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The findings when completed are to be given to the agencies for study with a view to formulating such changes, if any, as may appear advisable.



The income of the same groups of agencies in Boston during the same period, corrected for purchasing power of the dollar. The dollar of 1913 is taken as equivalent to 100 cents

The Search for New Solutions

Boston is moving steadily toward coordination in her methods of financial support. Meantime the organizations show their good judgment by insisting that the social work job itself shall first be analyzed and a realization of the whole brought to each group of workers. They have established a functional council which they style a Federation for United Service. It comprises 130 of the leading agencies, public and private, and is active in the bringing about of better perspective and greater coherence in the field. If and when it becomes desirable to move in the direction of joint financing, group financing, or other innovation in method, Boston will have created a sure foundation to make it a success. She will ensure her ability to handle her financial budget by first having weighed and appraised her problem budget.

But Boston has a social service income poor in proportion to the need, and a multiplicity of small efforts not as fully correlated as they might be. In common with conditions elsewhere she inherits testamentary trusts narrowly limited to needs as testators saw them decades ago. Thus a trust for the training of neglected boys between 7 and 14 in agricultural pursuits, the operation to be confined to an estate now smothered in a thickly settled district, awaits reconstruction for the better application of its funds. A legacy sufficient to build a small home for the aged but with nothing left with which to operate it, lies by until it can accumulate. An estate devoted to the establishment of an orphanage, in the hands of trustees who are satisfied that family home care and a placing-out method represent the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

better social work practice of today, cannot be changed without help from the courts.

Her present situation—of poor income poorly distributed; of testamentary control in the face of changing needs; of extreme myopia in her vision of the social community—is an eloquent plea for the hastening of a movement now in full swing, namely, the transformation from that age-old charity which was but a feudalistic bestowal of surplus upon misery to a program of preventive social service. It is a movement destined wholly to dissipate our old dynasty in good works and to make of us a democracy. The day of the dolanthropist has gone: this is the epoch of the Social Engineer.

ROBERT W. KELSO

The Social Worker as Prophet

In his effort to explore the relations between The Social Worker and His Community, Mr. Lindeman has already discussed, in two preceding papers, the social worker as technician and as statesman. He has studied the social worker as expert and as a normal personality, as a manipulator of community forces and as a pacifier of conflicts. Here in the concluding article he sketches the new and broader role which the social worker may come to play in a world of growth and experiment.

WHATEVER partakes of prophecy must assume the risk of absurdity. To suggest that there are creative sources in social work is to prophesy and hence all of the ensuing suggestions may by *a priori* reasoning be reduced to absurdities. Readers whose minds are closed to the prophetic and potential possibilities of a regenerate human nature may wish to stop at this point. Those who look upon life as an infinite series of adventurous experiments may continue in that faith which distinguishes the experimenter.

Creating, Not Enforcing Values

The statesmanship for which the world hungers is one capable of discovering values. To many, the present era has come to mean confusion, chaos, bewilderment. It assuredly manifests all of these uncertain traits. There is still energy to go, but who is to tell us where to go? The blind cannot lead the blind. And if there is no guide-post, what argument can prevail against our merely frittering away both time and energy?

When life becomes a burden to the soul, all values disappear. Failure to adjust to minute portions of life brings on in the whole life a state of chronic unadjustment which may be called maladjustment. At this point or at least at some point in this evolution, the social worker is most frequently consulted. The sequence is from "Is *this* worth while?" to "Is *anything* worth while?" Degeneration may roughly be said to be a loss of the sense of values. Observation of social work technique reveals that in actual function this rule is thoroughly recognized. Conflicts between husband and wife and between children and parents are invariably approached with certain concepts of value. The significant value is usually vested in the restoration or conservation of the family as an institution. In fact, the family as a value in and of itself has become so thoroughly interwoven in American social work technique that it may be said to dominate all else. The results of the application of this technique both through the ministrations of social work and through religious organizations are not wholly ratifying. The imputation of the highest values to the family has not saved that institution from the encroachments of decay. It is entirely possible that a false premise has been followed—that the family cannot be considered as an end in itself but that it must be viewed as a means toward other ends and values. In any case, the social worker who has thus far functioned as an educator of values must see the necessity of reexamining his premises as well as his conclusions. I refer to the family by way of illustration: social institutions of all kinds cannot be regarded as true values, and further, if emphasis is placed upon the institution as a value the inevitable result will be a loss of the more fundamental values. Inherited sovereignty was once regarded as a value and because of this emphasis upon the institution of government untold millions of lives were crushed while the deeper values inhering in government were submerged.

What is a value? To bring truth out of error, to change ugliness into beauty, to distinguish good from evil, to rear harmonies out of discords, to exchange bondage for freedom—these are the methods by which values are created. They must be incorporated in the technique of social strategy. It is possible to enforce a family relation which is at bottom dishonest, unbeautiful, barren of good, based upon a fundamental discord, and hence a relation of bondage. If, on the other hand, the social worker's attention should be directed to the underlying and deeper aspects of value, he might be the architect of fairer social institutions than have yet been dreamed of. This is not to say that the family is to receive less attention. On the contrary, it may receive more. but not because it is a traditional institution but rather because it is the medium through which may be produced truth, beauty, goodness, harmony, and freedom. The social worker may then become, not merely the guardian of institutions, but the creator of values. Every activity of his will then becomes fundamental, for he will be participating in an evolving educational process which transcends bare material adjustments. He will have made contact with the ever-lasting spirit of man.

Is it too much to look forward to a social work statesmanship which will at least give serious attention to a challenge such as this? Must social work be forever shackled to its externals? Is creativeness to be excluded from the vital relations of human beings? If these queries are to be answered in the affirmative, then those who affirm that social work is "dead" are justified. Then too has it become necessary to look elsewhere for those sparks of creative enterprise which transform the boredom of life into a bold adventure?

Organizing, Not Manipulating Community Forces

Once social work is viewed as a vast and continuing process of education it becomes apparent that its methods of dealing with community factors must be revamped. Every community achievement (*Continued on page* 369)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Come, Let Us Reason Together

WE were reminiscing. She was a widowed mother, who for several years had been receiving a state grant toward the support of her young children, and I the executive secretary of the Mothers' Assistance Fund. We had had many intimate contacts and had grown to know one another well during this period. I was curious to know from this mother what we had meant to her. I knew to the cent the amount of money she had received, and the "statistical accomplishments," but I wanted to know how she actually felt about our long association.

It was evident that we had her confidence, and that she felt we had aided her in various ways in overcoming a variety of difficulties. The part of our conversation that held my attention long afterwards was her description of her attitude toward our department and social work in general before she received assistance. She said that when her husband died she had been told by a neighbor that there was a state department that gave money grants to widowed mothers with little children. The neighbor had warned her, however, not to apply unless she could not possibly manage without aid. Why? If she did her private affairs would be so thoroughly investigated that her relatives and neighbors would know all the intimate things that she would like to keep to herself. Furthermore, she was warned about the social worker—a strange person who would watch her every move, and who "could take her grant off of her" unless she did exactly as she was told.

Because of this repellant picture of what would happen if she applied for assistance, this widowed mother postponed coming to the state department until the constable had levied on her household goods, and she and the children were on the point of eviction. In a moment of desperation she decided that come what may, she would apply for state aid, and she did. For days after she had made her application the thought of being investigated was agony to her. Now her step-brother who had never liked her husband, who had not seen her or the children for years, would know that John had died without providing for his family. John had been a good husband and a loving father, but not "one to get ahead." There was also a brother-in-law in the next block, who could help if he would, but who was so indifferent to her needs and the children's that no amount of appeal would influence him to assist his brother's family. She suffered from the thought that this brother-in-law would be interviewed, and would later "throw it up to her."

When the social worker representing the state department made her first call at the home, this mother said she almost ran out the back gate. With a hasty wipe at the children's faces, her heart thumping, and her head in a whirl, she opened the door, braced for she knew not what. There stood a very pleasant, friendly sort of person, who had since become her most helpful friend.

LATER I talked with other widowed mothers, and found that to a certain degree all had felt the same way. The more I thought about it, the more I saw that investigations must be made. Thorough knowledge of the family circumstances, or case work as we call it, should have positive value both to the state and to the family. But how could we dissociate it from the old ideas of patronage and meddling and the resulting antagonistic response? It came to me that while we may not like to do it, most of us tell our family physician our full life history, social as well as medical. Frequently, our insurance company knows more about the details of our family life than our best friends. Most employers are requiring more and more data about the affairs of their employes. One even scans one's future husband in the light of his family setting. Certainly the government knows more about our incomes today than most of us knew ourselves some five years ago. Thorough methods must not only remain in social work, but, perhaps, must become more thorough; the real challenge is levelled not against what we are doing, but against the manner in which it is being done. Parenthetically, this challenge might also be made of some physicians, employers, and government agents.

The great art is to make requirements understandable and acceptable. As a care-taker paid by the state, a widowed mother should be expected to manage her home comfortably, and to give care and training to her children. Some states go so far as to require each mother to keep a monthly budget of her expenses and to have routine health examinations for herself and her children twice a year. She is sent to a psychologist or psychiatrist, if a child presents any unusual mental or behaviour difficulties. All of this is intelligible, but is it not far ahead of the common practice and understanding?

AS a means of interpreting the Mothers' Assistance Fund to the widows of Philadelphia County, we organized a conference of the widowed mothers and members of the staff. The purpose of the conference is to discuss informally the philosophy of the movement, methods of administration, and the various problems of child care. When the plan was first considered I found to my amazement that many of my professional associates warned me against it. There was evident fear of this grouping of the mothers. How did we know what distorted tales they might not circulate? Why risk a possible public denunciation of the fund by a mother who resented a justifiable cut in her grant? Would not such a meeting emphasize to the mothers that they belonged to a dependent group? Because of these protests it was not wholly without misgiving that we arranged our first meeting.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The conference has met for the past two winters in groups of fifty. The meetings are called early in the evening in the office of the organization, and begin with refreshments. We "visit" informally until all are present and then bring up the discussion of the evening. As each meeting so far has represented practically a new group of mothers, we have begun by outlining briefly the movement in general, stressing the fact that it is based on an appreciation of mother care and the value of family life for little children. In giving the mothers this glimpse of their value to the state, the vastness of the movement, and the enormous sums of money needed to carry it on, it is quite simple to bring out forcefully that the success or failure of the movement depends entirely upon the quality of the service rendered by the mothers. The assistance or aid given is always referred to as "pay." Both mothers and social workers are referred to as employes of the state, engaged in the care and training of the fatherless wards of the state. The widow, perhaps for the first time, sees herself as part of a great whole. She gets a sense of her relationship to the entire widowhood of a great city and state. She gets an appreciation of the grave responsibility of the organization, its difficulties and its needs. Furthermore she receives the inspiration that comes from seeing and hearing other mothers in like situation earnestly struggling to meet difficulties similar to her own. She is strangely comforted and encouraged when she finds other mothers attempting to meet difficulties that she perhaps has solved satisfactorily. This sense of being one of many helps a mother who is prone to see all requirements from a strictly personal point of view. In so far as the mothers can be made to feel themselves integral parts of a public department, they not only accept but heartily endorse methods which lead to accuracy, fairness, and helpfulness to all.

These meetings have been successful beyond our expectation. Although our invitations are informal and attendance in no way obligatory, we have had no difficulty in getting our groups together. Discussion has been general and spontaneous because every one present is interested in, and knows something about, the subject under discussion. All have a common, vital interest—the rearing of fatherless children. We have purposely avoided a set program, but rather have followed the line of interest, and aimed to create an atmosphere that was conducive to discussion.

WE have considered a wide variety of subjects; such as the reasons for a thorough investigation of all applications before drawing on a public fund; to what extent relatives or older children are responsible for the partial support of the family; the difficulties that so frequently come with adolescence; the problem of truancy, and how to meet it; the merits of the child labor laws; the value of continuation-school training; the kind of work that can be secured for minors; the public playgrounds as a source of recreation; the movies; the value of routine health examinations; methods of disciplining boys and girls; the question of institutional care for young children. It is not unusual to have three-fourths of the mothers present take active part in these discussions. The talks are delightfully spontaneous. The sense of genuine kindness, generosity, sympathy, and a fine spirit of fair play has been most inspiring. The group is always ready for a laugh, and as easily touched by pathos.

One of the most interesting meetings centered around the training of boys without the help of the father. One of the widows, the mother of seven sons, brought out most effectively the controlling power of love and confidence, the necessity of giving boys responsibility, of letting each child feel his family's need of him. When she ended by saying that her eldest son not only locked the doors and banked the fire at night, but never went to bed without sniffing all the gas jets for fear of a leak, the group was divided between tears and laughter. At the end of this meeting, one of the mothers who was considering placing her only boy in an institution because he had become difficult said she was overwhelmed with shame for she saw for the first time that she was responsible for her son's irresponsibility and misconduct.

The group is quick to show approval or disapproval. They frequently applaud, and while they have never hissed, there have been times when the dead silence following an unwise or unsound remark could not be mistaken for other than disapproval. One mother was complaining that her eldest son was "too bossy." She said that he was but 16, and yet already felt he was the head of the house. Instantly, a mother arose and said, "I think it is because I have looked to my boy, 16, as the head of the house, that I am making a man of him." There was no doubt in any one's mind which attitude met with the group approval.

The topic which always brings ardent discussion is institutional care of children. Most of these mothers have placed at some time, or have considered placing, one or more of their children. It is evident that in most instances these mothers have placed their children temporarily because of lack of funds before receiving state aid, or have put their children in the endowed institutions because of the educational and vocational opportunities offered. Only one mother said she had placed her eldest son because she felt it was impossible to raise a boy without a father. Immediately other mothers were on their feet challenging this statement in the light of what they had done. Later, when we put the question—if given their choice would they place the child in the institution, or accept a scholarship that would enable them to give him a high school education and vocational training—the group was practically unanimous in its decision that the scholarship would be chosen. One mother said very earnestly, "Oh, if they only would give us our choice, we would do it for the very least we could raise them on." Another mother said that she felt that some grown-ups did not realize that young children valued above everything else the spirit of home; that little children had very little appreciation of material advantages, but clung to the affectional values in life. She told of her modest home, and of one evening when she was sewing and the children were studying their lessons around the center table, her little girl, aged six, broke the silence by saying, "Mother, I love our home, and *I* think it is beautiful." This mother went on to say that to a little child the humblest home is altogether beautiful if it has the atmosphere of love and understanding.

As a method of interpretation, inspiration, and mutual helpfulness, we feel that based on our experience in Philadelphia County during the past two winters we can recommend to any social agency, whether public or private, a conference of co-workers—clients and the professional staff.

EVALYN T. CAVIN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Jails in Georgia

THE GEORGIA State Department of Public Welfare and its ninety-five volunteer jail visiting committees are to be congratulated most heartily on the energetic attack which they have made on this generally neglected part of our public service. The recently published analysis of conditions found by these committees in 95 jails tells on the one hand a story of almost unbelievably bad conditions in some of these institutions, and, on the other, a truly inspiring story of accomplishment largely through the civic interest and the hard work of these volunteers. It will be recalled that two years ago 277 of Georgia's best citizens went to jail—armed with questionnaires. These were long and searching. The questioners were persistent. The result is "perhaps the most complete revelation of the conditions within the county jail system of any state ever gathered or published."

The spirit of justice which pervades the report is best illustrated by the following:

A person is in jail primarily because he has broken the law or is accused of so doing, and secondarily, because he is too poor to make the bond required of him as a guarantee for his appearance in court for trial at the proper time. If a person accused of crime is too poor to make bond to satisfy the demands of the law, because of his poverty he is sent to jail. *Logically, then, a person is in jail because he is poor.*

If the foregoing cause of jail imprisonment is accepted, immediately one sees that with comparatively few exceptions, the overwhelming majority of the forty-odd thousand men, women and children committed to jail during 1921 were taken from the impoverished unfortunate classes of society. Such being the case, it would appear that the processes of social evolution have not taken us far beyond the time in Georgia where the poor were imprisoned because they were unable to pay their debts.

It should be borne in mind that Georgia jails are used for detention of persons awaiting trial, and, with a very few exceptions, not for persons serving sentences.

As for the conditions found in the jails, this analysis shows that while there are some good features in some institutions, in the main the jails are not institutions of which the state can be proud. A summary of the conditions shows:

Seventy-seven per cent of the jails reported in this study are more than 15 years old, and 30 per cent are more than thirty years old. Fifty-four per cent are not even equipped with more than two compartments, so that when both sexes of both races are present at the same time, they cannot possibly be segregated; and this actually happened last year in 43 county jails.

During 1921

Out of every 1,000 Negroes in 131 Georgia counties

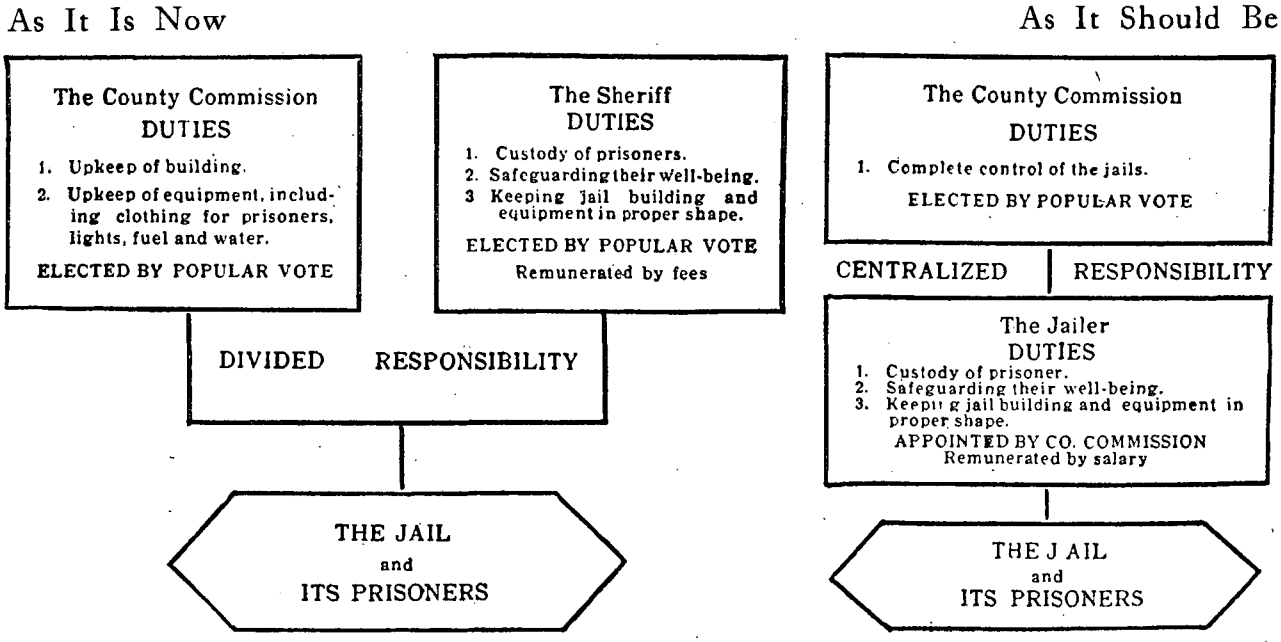
23 were committed to county jails. Out of every 1,000 whites in 131 Georgia counties

8 were committed to county jails. Out of every 1,000 persons in 131 Georgia counties

16 were committed to county jails. Out of every 1,000 persons in Georgia

3 were confined in the chaingangs and State Prison Farm.

COUNTY JAIL ADMINISTRATION



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Twenty-one per cent of the jails studied are not fire proof. In 31 per cent the jailer does not live in the building, leaving the prisoners, all night and most of the day, at the mercy of each other, and without supervision. Sixty-two per cent do not have adequate bunks. Twenty-six per cent have not sufficient window area for light and ventilation, while windows are not properly located in 41 per cent. There are no electric lights in 19 per cent, and 68 per cent are so poorly lighted as to make night entrance into the compartments dangerous for the jailer. Seventy-three per cent have inadequate heating facilities.

There is no waterworks or sewerage disposal in 13 per cent. Ninety-two per cent do not have doors and windows screened, while 36 per cent do not even have kitchens screened, and the kitchen is not near the jail in 22 per cent. Ten per cent do not have running water; 37 per cent have no stationary wash basins; 37 per cent have neither shower baths nor bath tubs and 74 per cent have no hot water connections.

With such inadequate facilities, and with no legal standard or enforcing machinery, there can be no wonder that the study shows neglect of humane provision of the prisoner's needs. In 16 per cent prisoners were sleeping without mattresses; in 11 per cent there was inadequate bed covering. In 11 jails the prisoners were actually suffering from the cold at the time of inspection. (Most of the inspections were made during warm weather). Interior needed repainting in 65 per cent. Whatever laundering of clothing and bed covering was done had to be done by the prisoners inside their cell compartments in 34 per cent. Blankets were dirty and were never laundered before being passed on to new prisoners in 50 per cent. In 93 per cent the county provided no change of clothing for the filthy prisoners, and in 74 per cent dirty clothing was not even fumigated; in 77 per cent no towels, in 9 per cent no soap. Bathing is not enforced in 77 per cent. Toilets and interiors were dirty and unsanitary in 41 per cent. Prisoners are given a medical examination on admission in only two jails, while contagious and infectious diseases are not even isolated in 74 per cent. In 86 per cent the jail physician visits the jail only when summoned by the jailer. An average of 61 cents per day per prisoner is allowed as a dieting fee, but in 85 per cent of the jails only two meals are served daily. In 33 per cent the prisoners remain in absolute idleness, not even being allowed or encouraged to do the inside jail cleaning. No recreation of any kind is provided—not even games, books or magazines—in 41 per cent. Religious services are not conducted at all in 46 per cent, and only irregularly in 79 per cent. Solitary confinement in a dark cell with neither food nor bedding was reported in five jails.

The remedies suggested by the State Welfare Department contemplate a system of district jails managed jointly by the state and counties. Divided responsibility is given as one of the underlying causes of the present conditions. The combination of county commissioners and sheriff both directly responsible to the voters seems to have been anything but a satisfactory team. It is recommended that complete authority be vested in the commissioners, with a salaried jailer appointed by them.

What is a "Mental Test"?

Nobody has tried yet to put a stop to the immigration of new words into our vocabulary. And a word-immigrant is often just as carelessly treated and generally misunderstood as a newly arrived Ruthenian. Whole families of new words from psychiatry and psychology have come over en masse into popular speech; many of them are still not quite assimilated. The statement which follows, borrowed from the Monthly Bulletin of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, is an unusually clear presentation of a practical working distinction which most of us have been none too certain about. As for the meaning of intelligence, see page 363.

THROUGHOUT the press of the nation increasing reference is made to "mental tests," usually in disparagement.

In correct usage "there ain't no such animal" as a "mental test." There are intelligence tests, and also there are psychiatric examinations. Together, these might conceivably constitute a mental test, although each covers a separate and distinct field.

To begin with, our mental life is roughly divisible into two main sections, (1) intellectual equipment, and (2) emotional equipment. Feeble-mindedness is a defeat of the *intellectual* apparatus. Some forms of "nervousness' and certain types of insanity represent defects in the *emotional* apparatus.

Because basic, inherent intelligence is possible of some standardization, certain measuring methods called intelligence (or psychometric) tests have been devised to compare one person's intelligence with a normal standard which represents the average intelligence of a group of thousands of supposedly normal people.

But an intelligence test can do only one thing: *measure intelligence.* It must entirely disregard emotions, personalities, and volitions: character attributes which many of us feel are even more important in maintaining a balanced life than intelligence alone.

And here comes the rub. For there never were and never will be two personalities which would react precisely alike, both in degree and kind, to the same emotional experience. Hence it will never be possible to hold up the measuring stick of a standardized "normal" emotional system to another which it is desired to test, as is possible when we are dealing with intelligence.

What happens, therefore, when we desire to learn something about the emotions and personality and volition of a person, is that we give him a *psychiatric examination.*

A psychiatric examination is really a personality study. It includes an intelligence test, but only as a useful addition, not as a be-all and end-all to the quest. It delves into the patient's family and developmental history, and pays much attention to his mental environment. It endeavors to link up as cause and effect the development of certain faulty personality traits in childhood with the present condition. Finally it includes a technical examination to determine the presence of any of the positive symptoms of serious mental disease.

A psychiatric examination is a purely medical and highly specialized process. It can be conducted only by a physician and its details can no more be explained to the layman than the procedure followed by the surgeon in an operation for appendicitis.

Instead of using loosely the term "mental test," let us be specific. If we are ascertaining the degree of a person's intelligence, then use "intelligence test." If we are referring to a method of determining his sanity, or if we are attempting to learn whether he is "nervous," then "psychiatric examination" is correct. On such apparently minor differences depend many momentous matters.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

What Can a Small City Do for Mental Health?

State-wide psychiatric service and local initiative and cooperation may solve the troublesome problem of the community too small to duplicate the elaborate social apparatus of the big city. A few states—mentioned on p. 342—are ready to go ahead on this basis. More should be.

SEVEN years ago one mental health organization, in Illinois, the Institute for Juvenile Research, formed a program for work with country children and went to work to put it to the test. That testing began with a survey of the city of Freeport in 1917, and with the subsequent establishment of visiting clinics in this and other towns or cities with a small urban nucleus which acts as a center for a larger rural group—notably Elgin, Peoria, La Salle, Peru, Oglesby, Joliet, Chicago Heights, Evanston, and others—as well as numerous special schools and institutions scattered about the state.

In working out this program certain constant fundamental principles have been proved again and again to be sound:

1. In all organizations of clinic work the initiative must come from the community and not from a visiting agency.
2. Active work in a community must keep pace with the community's realization of its own needs—neither lagging behind nor outstripping it.
3. Each community must furnish some financial support for all work done on its behalf.
4. Local social agencies and resources must be used to the utmost.
5. Local groups must be educated to recognize their own problems, to judge as to their ability to meet these problems and to know when to call in expert advice.
6. The program best suited to the small city and rural community is a complete preliminary survey followed by a visiting clinic of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, and a permanent social agency which contains within its group a psychiatric social worker to make the connection with the clinic.
7. The function of the visiting social service in any new district is largely educational. As soon as an organized group, preferably a general welfare agency, is able to take over the problems of investigation and treatment, the visiting social service has completed the greater part of the work. From that time on contacts are advisory only.

Practically, in any given community, the realization of mental problems and organization to meet them is likely to come about in some such way as this: The secretary of the local agency finds on her lists many cases which have baffled her for a long time, and in which she seems to make little or no progress. They may compose some such group as the first lot of cases brought to one rural clinic: a family of three children all too retarded even to enter school; a boy crippled by a freight train, unable to work and brooding over his failure to receive compensation; a truant boy whose home is a shack where his father prepares the "bachelor meals" while the mother is in a hospital with cancer; a girl obese, scowling, "bad-tempered but bright," who, though only nine, refuses to attend school longer, and fails in all subjects when she is forced; a child of four who has temper tantrums followed by severe headaches, and so on.

A few of these cases are waste products of humanity, to whom only palliative relief can be given, but clearly many fall outside that classification. They are potentially what social workers term loosely "good material." The root of their problem lies in a subtle imbalance between the factors of personality and the environment in which they are placed. In these cases the secretary frequently has found that the general case work tools do not effect an adjustment. Through conferences with her particular group of welfare workers, or through reading, she learns that in other localities such cases are treated successfully along the lines of mental hygiene, and she determines to mobilize the resources of her own community. The situation of one such community was put this way:

> The schools, the courts, the social workers have for a long time felt handicapped in their work because of the lack of any kind of psychiatric service. Mental problems figured very definitely in forty-eight of the one hundred and sixty families cared for by our family welfare departments during the past year and there were a number of other suspected defectives whom we should like to have had examined. Our county judge would appreciate any preventive work that might be organized here. The schools are also eager for help with their mental problems. If it were possible for your department to establish a clinic here, the County Red Cross nurse, the local school nurses, the school attendance officers and the probation officer are all anxious to cooperate in bringing patients. Our staff will be glad to do follow-up work under your supervision.

With such requests as a basis, in so far as is possible, clinics are established. At first they are held infrequently—perhaps four times a year. As the local agencies learn the various types of assistance which can be rendered to them, it usually happens that the number of cases of mental retardation continues constant, or diminishes, while there is a steady increase in the number of difficult behavior problems, which require intensive psychiatric treatment. During the first months, therefore, recommendation for social care can be more absolute than later, and the time between clinic sessions longer.

The Tri-Cities of La Salle, Peru and Oglesby were the first to mobilize their available resources in recognition of the need for greater emphasis on the mental health side of their welfare program. Through a study of their case work they came to believe that valuable as was the visiting clinic which had been organized by the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene and the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, it reached, nevertheless, only the smallest and most obvious part of their problem. They therefore asked these

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

state agencies to make a full survey of their mental health questions.

These three cities form a unique problem. They lie close together along the banks of the Illinois River about one hundred miles from Chicago. Brought into close co-operative efforts by their physical proximity and their similarity of industrial and social problems, they combine within a small area the complexities of a large city, with its immigrant and floating population, its industries and its related seasonal employment, with all the divergent problems of a mining and rural district. Of the total population of 26,054, a large percentage (approximately 60 per cent) is foreign born. The total school population of 5,551 is divided among fifteen public schools (including one high school) and eight parochial schools.

The survey, conducted in 1923, was carried out through the efforts and backing of one organization, the Tri-Cities Associated Charities, which is supported by all three cities. Its main outline followed the familiar plan—a preliminary survey of social conditions and resources—group psychological tests of all school children—individual examinations of all cases referred as problems from any source whatever. The individual examination consisted in a full social investigation of home, school, employment, and leisure-time activities, a physical examination, laboratory test, and individual psychological and mental examination. Throughout it was considered as merely the foundation upon which to build up more thorough treatment work at a future time.

As a result of the survey an organization has been built up which includes:

1. A mental health worker trained in psychiatric social work and in mental testing. She is a full-time member of the staff of the high school, with the title of Director of Educational Counsel.
2. A full clinic provided by the institute at regular monthly intervals held sometimes at the high schools, sometimes at the community center. Cases found through the survey to need intensive treatment are returned regularly to this clinic, in addition to a large number of new cases.
3. An advisory relationship on treatment cases maintained at all times between the institute social service and the local agencies. Visits for the review of cases are made between clinics by a psychiatric social worker from the institute.

The types of children who pass through this organization are necessarily many and diverse. Only these two examples can be given to show problems of diagnosis and treatment found in large groups in any rural community:

JOHN, WHO STAMMERED

JOHN, age fourteen, was referred by a high school because he was a stammerer, was restless and had ups and downs of mood. He was barely passing in his grades but was thought capable of good work.

Field Investigation: He was found to come from a home in which his mother was the dominant member. The father provided adequately for the family and left all matters of control to his wife. She by turns petted and bullied John. He was the only child and for companionship he associated with a seven-year-old girl next door. He was teased by boys of his own age who "duck me in swimming," and "rumple my hair." His stammering began at the age of six when he entered school. John never spoke of his speech disorder at home. His mother, however, intercepted circulars advertising cures for stammering which he had sent for. The mother's attitude was that "the cure is in the will power." She, therefore, told frequent pointed stories to John of people who had worked marvelous cures on themselves.

Clinic Examination: Physically he was found to be poorly nourished and to have defective tonsils. Intelligence tests rated him as having superior intelligence but he showed marked irregularities of performance. The psychiatrist considered that he showed a clear-cut reaction of a bright boy to a feeling of inferiority based on a true physical immaturity, this condition being aggravated by his mother. It was recommended that he return to the clinic at regular intervals for treatment—that his parents be instructed and encouraged to give physical care, and that be urged to join social organizations of boys slightly younger than himself. The problem for the social worker was considered to be chiefly that of giving some form of social self-assurance.

Treatment: Regular interviews with the psychiatrist were carried out. For this an initial hostility of the mother had to be overcome by frequent home visits and indirect suggestions as to her attitude to the boy. It was arranged with the teachers that John make no oral recitations during the first month unless the initiative came from him. It was found that during this period he recited more frequently and his school grades rose in several subjects. Suitable companionship was found through a Boy Scout troop. With a growing interest in the Scout activities, and encouragement in manual work which was begun at home, the association with the seven-year-old girl became infrequent. Four months after the initial examination the mother, while still maintaining a domineering attitude at certain times, had become interested in all plans and herself suggested for John the advisability of a summer outing away from her. John was reported to be progressing steadily in school, less restless in class and stammering less noticeable. A teacher told of his striking a companion who "mussed his hair."

JIM, WHO STOLE

JIM, a Lithuanian boy of ten years in the fourth grade in school was referred by the probation officer for over-night truancy and petty stealing.

Field Investigation: It was found that Jim's mother had been in a hospital for several months. During this time the home, a country farm, was cared entirely by the father, and the five children "ran wild." Jim's truancy, sometimes alone—sometimes with companions—began at this time. With the companions there were petty stealing from stores and neighbor's homes. During one escapade he left home alone and after thirty-six hours absence, was taken in by a family who turned him over to the probation officer. Briefly Jim's story to them had been: death of both parents, starvation and gross abuse by relatives. He showed no concern when he was subsequently confronted by his own father and refused to give any explanation for his story, which investigation proved to be entirely without foundation. He was placed in the Detention Home from which he escaped several times and was returned. Before being referred to the clinic an application for entrance into a school for the feeble minded had been made out.

Clinic Examination: Physically he was essentially negative. Intelligence tests rated him as having adequate intelligence (intelligence quotient .99). With the psychiatrist he cried easily, was easily calmed, easily intimidated, and took offense readily. He attributed all his difficulties to two of his companions, who, he said, forced him to enter houses so that they might break in and steal food. He told stories with too much definition, especially when under obvious fright. It was recommended that Jim be allowed to return home and attend school but that a male friend be secured who would keep in constant touch with him and his companions. It was believed that he could easily be made proud of a good school and social record.

Treatment: A local business man, from whose store Jim had stolen, was a friend of the family and so was concerned over the boy's progress. To him, as well as to the school principal, the need of more constant supervision and encouragement was fully explained. He was persuaded to undertake an informal, but nevertheless, rather thorough treatment program. During the first two months he talked over plans and progress with the psychiatric social worker several times. After that he worked by himself. Treatment included frequent con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tacts with Jim and his companions who were also clinic patients —talks with the family and later with the mother over Jim's problems, giving advice in regard to discipline and recreation.

A report after five months showed that occasional truancy from school continued until the mother's return from the hospital, and one month after stealing occurred once. With the mother's return a closer and more consistent disciplinary program was instituted. At the same time, whenever possible, Jim was encouraged in his school work and for creditable behavior outside. In school he is now passing regularly in all subjects and causing no difficulty. He is still seen frequently by his advisor who continues to be keenly interested in his advance and reports progress to the clinic.

This last case illustrates clearly that supervision in the rural community and in the city form very different problems. The city worker's query "Where shall we refer this case?" finds no ready-made answer in the country. Local resources are rarely organized, and the question of educating individuals to carry on the major part of the treatment themselves is, therefore, always in the foreground. Without their intelligent support and interest, examination and recommendations frequently are valueless.

CORNELIA D. HOPKINS

Alcoholism—A Preventable Disease

NO one needs to die from alcoholism. Its victim is not caught unawares as often in the case of an infectious disease. One can avoid it as surely as smallpox, much more surely than rabies. Yet in 1921, the last year for which statistics are available in the United States, smallpox caused 641 deaths in the registration area, rabies 54, and alcoholism 1,611! If smallpox is worth preventing, why not alcoholism? Why should not citizens and boards of health and other constructive health agencies take a leaf out of their experience with the other preventable diseases, and by personal action, education, intelligent observance and enforcement of pertinent laws, combine to prevent alcoholism as vigorously as they act to prevent the spread of smallpox or to destroy the mad dog? If the struggle against tuberculosis or typhoid were subject to the indifference, ridicule and even opposition which the struggle against alcohol meets at the hands of many of our health officials and organizations, our progress would be slow indeed.

Statistics of deaths from alcoholism represent only a fraction of the part which alcohol plays in the whole question of health, but an accurate register in which it cannot be said that other factors are at work. The Scientific Temperance Federation has recently completed a summary of the records of nineteen of the largest cities in the country, with a combined population of about 20,000,000 people, from data supplied by the departments of health. In 1923 these nineteen cities reported 1,281 deaths from alcoholism. In 1916 and 1917, which were the last two normal pre-prohibition years, there were respectively 1,954 and 1,817 alcoholism deaths reported. A marked decrease in alcoholic deaths began in 1918 (820) which was both the influenza year, and the first full year of war restrictions on the liquor traffic and of patriotic appeals for sobriety "to help win the war." The effect of these conditions in 1918 can be traced in other figures for that year, as arrests for drunkenness, hospital admissions of alcoholism, etc. In 1919 and 1920, which included the first eighteen months of national prohibition, the total number of deaths from alcoholism in these nineteen cities reached their lowest points, viz., 358 and 321 deaths. In the three succeeding years, the number increased, but the percentage of increase over the preceding year was the lowest in 1923 of the three years, and the total is 32 per cent lower than in 1916 and 1917. There have been 7,219 fewer deaths from alcoholism reported from these nineteen cities in the past six years than if the number had continued to equal the average of 1916 and 1917.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM AND CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER IN 19 CITIES

The cities from whose health departments the statistics were obtained from which the following table of the total number of deaths from alcoholism (and liver cirrhosis) is compiled are all of more than 300,000 population. The cities are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, Newark, N. J., Cincinnati, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Seattle.

	Deaths from Alcoholism	Deaths from Cirrhosis of the liver
1916	1,954	2,705
1917	1,817	2,705
1918*	820	1,979
1919**	358	1,740
1920***	321	1,503
1921	503	1,395
1922	828	1,485
1923	1,261	1,487

* Influenza year and war restrictions on liquor traffic.
** Six months under war prohibition.
*** The first year of constitutional national prohibition.

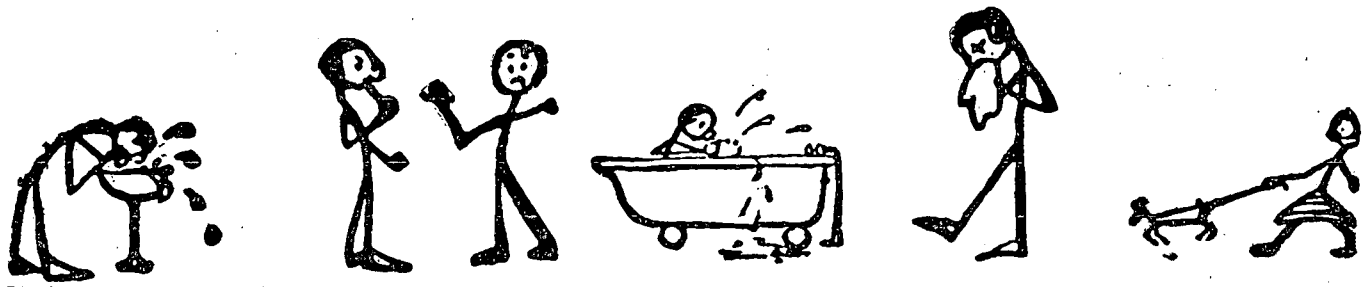
The experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company covers another cross-section of American life, as it includes the records of some 15,000,000 industrial policyholders in the United States and Canada. This affords an even more exact picture of what has been happening in the matter of alcoholic mortality as it gives the death-rates per 100,000 policy-holders. Its death-rate from alcoholism in 1923 was 3 per 100,000 policy-holders. While this is higher than in the earliest prohibition years it is still considerably below that of the pre-prohibition period (Table II). The lowest rate in the period, 1912-1917, before war restrictions were placed on the liquor traffic, was 4.1 in 1915; the average for the period was 4.9. The average for the prohibition period has been 1.6.

As in the case of the cities' figures, the Metropolitan experience shows that the rate of increase over the preceding year in 1923 was the lowest of three successive years, suggesting, perhaps, that the crest of this increase has been passed; but returns from succeeding years must determine any definite conclusion on this point. In the first quarter of 1924 the alcoholism rate was lower again, 2.8 per 100,000 policy-holders.

The mortality from cirrhosis of the liver, though not always due to alcoholism, is so often associated with drinking habits that its incidence is generally regarded as one index of the prevalence of chronic alcoholism.

In the nineteen cities, the total number of deaths from this disease suddenly dropped off about one-third in 1918

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Distributed by the Indiana Tuberculosis Association.

Whatever you do—do well | *The pencil chewed should be tabooed* | *Let your bath tub be a laugh tub* | *Careless sneezes spread diseases* | *Fill your lungs with sunshine*

from the totals of the two preceding years. Whether this was due to influenza, less drinking, or some other cause, the writer does not undertake to say. But the number continued to decrease and for three years has remained fairly constant. There were but two more deaths from liver cirrhosis (total 1,487) reported from these cities in 1923 than in 1922. The annual average number in 1916 and 1917 was 2,743. In 1919-1923, the annual average was 1,522. One health official suggests that possibly the deaths reported from alcoholism, the number of which has shown an upward trend since the first years of prohibition, represent more largely cases of acute alcoholism resulting from sudden heavy drinking, while the more nearly constant lower trend of liver cirrhosis mortality may indicate that so far as alcohol is a factor in it there may be less of steady heavy drinking than formerly.

The exact toll of "bad" liquor on human life cannot be ascertained exactly. Most of the cities reporting alcoholism mortality included in it deaths from "alcoholic poisoning" and "wood alcohol." Five of them which keep separate records on this point reported 121 additional deaths as due to "alcoholic poisoning" or "wood alcohol." It happens that 82 of these 121 were reported from Chicago alone. New York has records of these two items for a period of years. It reports 6 deaths due to wood alcohol in 1923, which is exactly the same number as in 1910 and 1911.

If these 121 deaths are added to the "alcoholism" mortality, the total, 1,371, falls about 600 below the average number of alcoholic deaths reported in the same cities in 1916 and 1917. So that granting that "bad" liquors are causing some deaths, there is still a net saving of six hundred or more lives in 1923 in the big American cities over the days when "good" liquor could be obtained from the saloons on thousands of city corners. In the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company experience, while the alcoholism death-rate is higher than in 1921, 71 deaths from wood alcohol were registered in 1921, 36 in 1922, and only 27 in 1923. If this means that "good" liquor is now being supplied by smuggler and bootlegger, then the other figures (of alcoholism deaths) would indicate that an illegal supply of that "good" liquor is increasing the alcoholic death loss.

Experience in 1919 and 1920 showed the point to which mortality from this one cause may be controlled. Does not the continued wastage of human life from alcoholism—a preventable disease—demand concerted effort to effect and continue such a control? CORA FRANCES STODDARD

ALCOHOLISM DEATH-RATES PER 100,000 POLICY-HOLDERS METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

1912	5.3	1918	1.8
1913	5.2	1919	1.4
1914	4.7	1920	0.6
1915	4.1	1921	0.9
1916	5.1	1922	2.1
1917	4.9	1923	3.0
1924, first quarter	2.8		

BLOTTING one's way to health is a new idea evolved by the Indiana Tuberculosis Association, which has worked out a series of nine blotters—one for each month of the school year, to be distributed to school children through the various health agencies. Each blotter boasts a health slogan illustrated by an amusing cartoon, and below it the statement of one of the health chores and the imprint of the agency distributing it. After only three months of use nearly 165,000 blotters had been ordered. Some samples appear above.

MEASURING dietetic virtues and vices—and progress in fostering the one and conquering the other—is the object of a food habits score card used in the cooperative home demonstration work of the Ohio State University, the federal Department of Agriculture, and the county farm bureaus. Drinking four cups of milk a day earns 20 credits of the possible 100; using vegetables other than potatoes or dried beans twice a day would add another 20, as would the eating of uncooked fruit or vegetables at two meals daily, and so on. Less frequent application of the same dietetic principles means correspondingly fewer credits. On the other hand, if you are an adult and indulge in more than one cup of tea and coffee each day, subtract 5 for each indulgence; if you are a child, subtract 10. To go without breakfast means a loss of 20 credits, to eat candy between meals means the sacrifice of another 10, and to grumble about the food a similar penalty. The card provides spaces for two scorings, one at the first and one at the fourth meeting on nutrition to point a moral of progress or its lack.

WHILE THE UNITED STATES continues to lag behind most of the civilized countries of the world in her record of permitting women to die in childbirth or from conditions associated with it, programs to combat maternal mortality must be of special importance. The municipal government of Buenos Aires has recently introduced an extensive system of supervision of expectant mothers, whereby any pregnant woman of small means has the right to register at the nearest hospital. She then receives a physical examination, and a midwife is assigned to care for her at confinement. During pregnancy she is expected to visit a maternity consultation regularly for examination and advice. Meals are provided twice daily at a mothers' canteen. After the child is born, she is referred to the nearest infant consultation center.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Clothes and the Man-Factory

THE American Federation of Labor has raised the "red menace" to the dignity of a paramount issue. In a statement prepared for the American Newspaper Alliance, President Gompers places it next after immigration and taxation in order of importance. "The Soviets," he affirms, "have declared a warfare upon our Government, our free institutions, and first of all, upon our labor movement." Communist minorities—sometimes only a fringe—have made their appearance in most of the recent conventions of the established trade unions. They have been given short shrift as a rule on the valid technical ground that having shifted their allegiance to an outside organization committed to the disruption of the existing trade unions they have forfeited their title to membership in these unions. Where they have come as delegates from their local unions, they have been unseated; where they have come as visitors demanding the privileges of the floor, they have been silenced and thrown out. But their eviction does not end their existence. Just as the rise of the trade unions themselves constituted a challenge and test of the traditional conception of property rights in individualistic business enterprise, so the presence of this rebel minority committed to the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat constitutes a test and a challenge to those of us who keep our faith in the constitutional democratic procedure upon which the established unions, like our national government, are built.

I have just attended the sixth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an organization of the workers in the men's clothing industry, which while not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is like the Federation committed to the principles of constitutional democratic government. As the convention proceeded, the communist minority made its inevitable appearance. As usual, they came into action over the question of a hotly contested delegation. There was a familiar ring in their perfervid oratory. While I listened, I became subtly aware of the ghost of Mark Twain unobtrusively hovering in the chair beside me. There could be no mistake about it. The figure, the tousled grey hair, the immaculate white suit were the very ones that had so often been seen tripping down the street stairs on Fifth Avenue. Had any doubt remained it would have been dispelled by the words that presently became audible, for they were a literal quotation from the Connecticut Yankee. "Under that gospel," murmured the ghost, "the citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor. That he may be the only one who thinks he sees this decay, does not excuse him; it is his duty to agitate anyway." "Hold your peace," I warned him. "If they hear you urging such doctrine, the chances are they will throw you out." He vanished; but what he had said, the communists on the floor of the convention were awkwardly trying to say. Only what they were apparently trying to do was to stir up a kind of Jack Cade-Wat Tyler insurrection.

The Connecticut Yankee, I remembered, had resisted the appeal of such circus stuff. He took a drop of ink from the veins of the first likely rebel he met and wrote him a token of admittance to the Man-Factory. The Amalgamated convention did not throw the communists out. On the contrary, they were accorded the fullest freedom of discussion for hours on end. They were even accorded a roll-call at the end of the debate. Then, having been voted down overwhelmingly, they were sent back to the Man-Factory which the Amalgamated has built to keep its machinery of constitutional government charged with electric vitality.

THAT Man-Factory is a school for the training of men and women in the art and responsibilities of democratic citizenship in many ways unique in our American experience. Its animating idea was indicated by President Sidney Hillman in his opening address to the convention. Some people outside of the labor movement, he said, think that labor organizes only to strike; there are some inside the movement who share this mistaken notion. For the strike, like war, is a measure of last resort. "I hope," he said, "that the strike will go down with the other weapons essential in the days of the jungle. We have passed in our industry from the days of the jungle into an era of civilized ways of dealing with employers." And not with employers only, but also with the technical problems of the industry as a public service whose stability and prosperous growth are the means through which employers and employes alike contribute to the constructive development of the entire democratic community.

What are these civilized ways? The vitality of constitutional government in the men's clothing industry is due to the fact that for more than ten years there have been employers as well as trade union executives who have looked to the industry not only as a means of livelihood, but also as a way of life. The Amalgamated was organized ten years ago. During the entire decade, it has maintained contractual relations with the largest establishment in the industry without a single strike or lockout. Working together as partners in the development of an enterprise that is performing a function vital to themselves and to the community, employers and trade union executives have wrought out a constitution, code of laws, and a judicial machinery that have superceded the lockout and strike for periods of increasing duration and over steadily widening areas. These laws and this machinery are not for times of crisis only; they are continuously operative like the civil courts. They have not been accepted throughout the industry. There are areas which have not been fully reclaimed from the jungle. But they have brought stability and orderly government to the principal manufacturing centers, and have released the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

energies of both management and men, formerly wasted in war, to the technical improvement of the industry and the building of other civilized ways.

The employers' initial interest is to get large production at low cost; the workers' to get high wages with steady employment. A major problem of industrial statesmanship is to satisfy both interests in such fashion as to strengthen and not disrupt the industry. Nothing in modern industrial life holds greater terrors for the workers than unemployment, nothing is more demoralizing than sporadic employment. Certain European nations have attempted to alleviate the evil through systems of unemployment insurance to which employers, workers and governments contribute. American workers have been shy of governmental intrusion into this field. Moreover, where as in England, the contribution required of the employer is so much per capita of his employees, the employer who gives most men most steady employment is penalized for his efficiency. On the initiative of the Amalgamated, the men's clothing industry in the Chicago market has made a novel system of unemployment insurance a part of the collective contract. Each worker pays one and one-half per cent of his weekly earnings into an Unemployment Insurance Fund; the employers' match the workers' contribution. Benefits to the worker are limited to 40 per cent of full-time earnings, with a maximum of twenty dollars a week for five weeks. When by keeping his men steadily employed an employer keeps his deposit with the fund at a figure sufficient to cover the unemployment risk of his employees for two years, he is relieved of the obligation to make further payments. This is a strong incentive to the management to stabilize production. The unemployment insurance fund is developing a new community of interest between management and men in the efficient conduct of the industry, thus opening a new civilized way.

The growing sense that security is attainable is destroying the old fatalistic attitude toward seasonal employment as a necessary evil. As the workers come to feel that they have a permanent stake in the industry they are developing a desire to save and build homes. This desire has created the Amalgamated Banks in Chicago and New York, owned by the union and its membership. These banks are not seeking ordinary commercial business. They are primarily designed to increase the security of the workers' lives, to conquer fear, to develop character. Most of the loans are "character loans," made on the security of the borrower's character as endorsed by his fellow workers. Many of them are made on mortgages given by the workers who are building homes. Incidentally, the banks have served to direct the emotions of the large Russian-born group in the organization into normally satisfying channels by becoming the instruments for the forwarding of American dollars to their war-devastated kinsmen back home. The Russian-American Industrial Corporation, promoted by the Amalgamated to help the Russian workers to help themselves through the business-like rehabilitation of the Russian clothing industry and chartered under the laws of the United States, is serving a similar purpose.

THESE are but major elements in a school of citizenship—the Connecticut Yankee's Man-Factory—which is profoundly affecting the clothing workers' sense of status, converting them from Mark Twain's "ostensible freemen" into men who are consciously and resolutely free. It is training the workers to think of themselves as partners of management in the effective control of the industry, widening their horizon, developing a free man's consciousness of responsibility toward the industry, its citizens, and the community which it serves. This new sense of status is revitalizing the machinery and procedure of constitutional government in the men's clothing industry. It is removing the demoralizing "inferiority complex," the sense of unjust oppression out of which insurrections grow.

After the convention had voted down the communist minority I asked one of their leaders how he felt now that his group had been defeated. "Well," he said, "the spirit of fairness with which the debate has been conducted is typical of the spirit which makes all groups in the organization love the Amalgamated." I repeated this remark to one of the triumphant constitutionalists. "He spoke sincerely," was his comment. "They are cooperating in good faith in the constructive work of the union. So long as the democratic machinery under which we live remains responsive to the living needs and aspirations of our people, it will remain secure in their affections."

That is one way to meet the "red menace." Experience alone can prove which way is best. R. W. B.

The Minimum Wage in Massachusetts

FEW laws have been more generally misunderstood than the minimum wage. Few laws are more dependent for their successful operation upon public interest and public understanding. This is especially true of the Massachusetts law, which is recommendatory in so far as the wage decrees are concerned, and which rests for its enforcement upon public opinion.

In Massachusetts, one woman or girl out of every three, ten years of age and over, is a wage earner. A considerable number of these women are not only themselves dependent upon their earnings, but are also contributing to the support of others, and doing this in many instances on very meager wages. In 1920 when the cost of living was at its highest, there were in the manufacturing industries of this state practically 12,000 adult women receiving wages for full-time employment less than $12.00 a week. It is only when you translate such wages into terms of room rent, meals, clothing, carfares and the various incidentals which must in some way be met, that you get their real meaning.

To help in meeting the problem of low wages for women workers the minimum wage law was enacted. The state does not of itself establish minimum wage rates in private employment. This is done for the separate occupations where wages are found to be low through wage boards made up of employers and women employes in the occupation and members of the public; so that all parties concerned in the result are represented. On the recommendations of these boards the decrees of the Minimum Wage Commission are based.

Decrees fixing minimum rates for women workers have been entered for seventeen occupations in this state—brush factories, laundries, retail stores, four branches of the clothing industry; men's outer garments, women's outer garments, women's underwear and children's clothing; knit

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

goods establishments; two branches of the millinery industry; wholesale and retail; office cleaning; candy factories, corset factories, paper box factories; canning and preserving establishments, establishments manufacturing minor lines of confectionery and establishments manufacturing druggists' preparations and proprietary medicines. These occupations employ something like 80,000 women and girls, representing approximately one-sixth of the women gainfully employed in the State. The existing rates range from $10.00 to $15.40 a week. The majority of the decrees, however, provide minimum rates of $13.00 to $14.00 a week.

WHAT has been the effect of these decrees? Has it been possible to secure compliance under a recommendatory law? Do the decrees mean a real improvement in wage conditions for the working woman for whose benefit the law was enacted? With regard to wages, here are a few "before and after" pictures, which show merely changes in the level of wages and do not indicate compliance or non-compliance with the decrees. This is because the minimum wage is usually for an adult, experienced woman, and the wages quoted are for all women and girls in the occupation irrespective of age or experience. Moreover they are taken from the inspection records and show the wage situation at the time of the inspection and not after all the adjustments had been made that it has been possible to effect.

With this explanation, let us look at the wages of justments had been made that it has been possible to effect. nearly nine-tenths of the women working in laundries in this state had rates under $13.00 a week. A decree establishing a minimum rate of $13.50 for experienced women became effective July 1, 1922. The inspection directly following this showed that only one-third of the women, including the inexperienced women, had rates below $13.00 a week.

Of the girls employed in retail stores, nearly four-fifths in 1919 had rates under $14.00 a week. A decree establishing a $14.00 minimum rate for adult experienced workers was entered. The following inspection showed that less than one-third of all the women and girls without regard to age or experience were receiving under $14.00 a week.

Another group that in the past has received very low wages is made up of the women who clean office buildings. In 1920, before the present decree went into effect, more than four-fifths of these women had rates under 36 cents an hour. The following year after the decree became operative, only one-fifth had rates below 36 cents an hour.

The figures for office cleaners are particularly interesting because office cleaning is an unskilled occupation. Some of those who oppose the minimum wage claim that the minimum rate really keeps wages down and that the minimum becomes the maximum. If this were true of any occupation, it certainly would be true of the occupation of scrub women which makes no requirement for skill or experience. Yet this is not the case. On the contrary, one of the results following the establishment of the minimum rate was the increase in the proportion of women receiving more than the rate. In 1920, for example, less than 14 per cent of the cleaning women had rates of 38 cents an hour and over. The present decree provides a minimum rate of 37 cents an hour. In 1921, nearly 35 per cent of these women had rates of 38 cents an hour and over.

HAS there been compliance with the decrees? This question is of importance because the Massachusetts law is recommendatory in so far as the wage decrees are concerned. There has been compliance to a very gratifying extent. The great majority of employers in all of the occupations covered by the decrees have accepted the recommendations and are cooperating with the commission in carrying out their provisions. This is because most employers are fair-minded and wish to do the right thing when the right thing is brought to their attention. It is because the decrees have been reasonable in their provisions; because they have been based to a large extent upon the unanimous or practically unanimous recommendation of wage boards made up of employer and employe representatives in the occupation. Finelly because the decrees rest for their enforcement upon what after all is the most potent influence in the world, when it is effectively organized—the force of public opinion. The evidence that public opinion is functioning effectively with respect to the minimum wage law is cumulatively convincing. The few employers whom the commission has been compelled to advertise as not complying with its wage decrees represent a very small proportion of the employers in the occupations in question. The first time the commission published non-compliances was in 1921. That year, eleven paper box firms and one office building establishment were advertised. The next publications of this nature were issued in 1923. That year the commission advertised one women's clothing factory, one muslin underwear factory, three paper box factories, twenty-two laundries and fifty-four retail firms, including, with their branches, one hundred and forty-nine establishments. In the case of the laundries, this represented 6⅔ per cent of the firms inspected; and in the case of retail stores, 8½ per cent. But even here the proportion is much larger than would probably have been the case had there not been a general impression that injunction proceedings were to be instituted restraining the commission from advertising any firms. The effect of advertising, of course, depends upon the alertness of public interest. In the case of a prominent concern whose non-compliance was advertised last year, the public interest was so great that the firm requested the commission to make a re-inspection in order that it might comply with all of the provisions of the law. While this article was being written another firm that was advertised last year notified the commission that it had instructed the manager of one of its branch stores to adjust all wage schedules in full compliance with the commission's decree.

IN view of the opinion of the Supreme Court, which last year held the mandatory law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional, this evidence of the effectiveness of the recommendatory minimum wage law of Massachusetts is of general interest. Since that time advocates of minimum wage legislation have been compelled to consider whether the principle of the Massachusetts law is not the only one which the Supreme Court as now constituted would uphold. It seems probable that the drift of public opinion was defined by President Coolidge in his message to Congress last December in which he said:

> For purposes of national uniformity we ought to provide, by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation for a limitation of child labor, and in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, a minimum wage law for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

women, which would undoubtedly find sufficient power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion.

Even in Massachusetts the early opposition to minimum wage legislation of any kind still continues. Nearly every year bills attacking the law are presented to the General Court. Other attempts come through efforts to control or handicap the commission's work. In this connection it should be remembered that the minimum wage law was enacted after a careful investigation by a commission including in its membership men conservative in their views. It has stood the test of the highest court in the state. A commission made up of members of the Legislature and business and professional men recently made a searching investigation of the operation of the law and recommended that it be continued in its present form and given a fair trial. Even those who do not believe in the principle of the minimum wage, if they are right-minded citizens, should support this recommendation.

What constitutes a fair trial for a law like this? For any law the first and foremost requirement is honest, intelligent, impartial administration and enforcement, and coupled with this, adequate appropriation to provide for conducting a reasonable program of work through a staff of competent employes. In the case of a measure like the Massachusetts minimum wage law which depends for its effectiveness on public opinion, it would seem that the publication of the results of the wage investigations is essential. This information is valuable under any law; it is indispensable in the case of a law which operates through public opinion, for the only way in which such a law can function effectively is through public knowledge of the facts.

ETHEL M. JOHNSON

Will It Happen?

DURING the summer session, the University of Wisconsin is to witness what may prove to be a new development in the prevailing idea of workers' education. In spite of heroic effort by those who have tried to honor the experience of the workers themselves in the preparation of courses and textbooks for intellectually ambitious wage-workers, the academic tradition has remained predominant. The term *education* has remained synonymous with the conventional activities of classroom and campus. That the factory and machine shops are equally with the university and college the carriers of our racially inherent culture has generally been lost sight of. Workers' education has meant the opportunity for the wage-worker to participate in academic life, rather than the equal and coincident participation of the middle class college man or woman in the discipline of the workshop. As a result, the leisure class tradition of culture as an emancipation from work has tended to supervene over the conception of creative work as itself the principal source of culture. The objective of workers' education has been the wage-worker rather than the diffusion through all groups of the mental attitude, the psychology which, as Frank Tannenbaum has pointed out in his Labor Movement, gives to organized labor its distinctive place and mission in modern industrial society.

The experiment at Wisconsin is an outgrowth of the Student-Industrial cooperative work that has been carried on there between the women students and wage-working women in the university city of Madison. The late Florence Simms, for many years national industrial secretary of the Y. W. C. A., based much of her best work upon the conviction that non-wage-working women had as much to learn from those who had acquired their knowledge of life in the factory as factory women had to learn from them. She bent much of her effort to bringing members of the two groups together, not as representatives of two different social classes separated by invidious distinctions, but as representatives of two different types of experience each of which needed to be supplemented by the other. Under her inspiration, groups of college and wage-working women have been meeting together in a kind of informal sisterhood for mutual enjoyment and understanding. It is these women who have taken the initiative in establishing eight Florence Simms Scholarships at Wisconsin University.

These scholarships will enable eight wage-working girls to take three of the regular courses to be given during the six weeks of the summer session. All men of good will will rejoice at this pleasant prospect. But if the experiment stopped with this philanthropic achievement it would hardly advance the accepted idea of workers' education toward an ampler growth, a richer content. What may prove to be its significant phase is that the spirit engendered by the association between the college and industrial groups has lead some of the college women to volunteer to take the places temporarily vacated by their wage-working sisters in the factories. The opportunity thus afforded to college women to share the educational advantages of the factory has not as yet been raised to the dignity of scholarships, but this is precisely what one must hope will happen. College women have, of course, tried often enough to get some insight into the life of the industrial worker by taking a turn at the machine; but the idea that it is of the essence of workers' education that it should develop the cultural attitude toward work in both groups—has not hitherto found salient expression in workers' educational schemes. This impression is confirmed by the fact that early in April, one hundred factory girls had applied for the eight Florence Simms scholarships, while only three university women had volunteered for the eight wage-working jobs. The fact that they have *volunteered,* while their wage-working sisters have *applied* is in itself indicative of the limitations of the accepted conception of workers' education. The greatest achievement of the workers' educational movement in England, for example, has been, not the acquisition by workers of academic culture, but the acquisition by professional men and women in the non-wage-working group of the workers' inbred attitude toward the business of living.

Through the friendly association of the college and industrial women initiated by Florence Simms, the Wisconsin group has stumbled on what may prove to be an important contribution to workers' education in America. When those three volunteers return to college in the autumn, they ought to devote themselves to arousing among college women as great eagerness to enjoy the educational opportunities of the factory as the wage-working women have shown for the privileges of a six-weeks college course. It would be a beautiful recognition of the high purpose that inspired Florence Simms if the scholarships should thus become reciprocal; if they should come to embody the explicit recognition of the coequal worth and essential interdependence of the workshop and college as carriers of the nation's cultural life.

R. W. B.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Who's Intelligent Now?

TRUST an Englishman to take all the joy out of life. Here have we been hurling questions and accusations at one another about the values and uses of "intelligence" tests, using words that are found in any up-to-date dictionary, and producing profound impressions upon ourselves. Then, all of a sudden, it occurs to one man to inquire whether any one has any clear idea as to what he means by "intelligence." He finds out that, on the whole, no one knows just what it is he's talking about when he uses this word. He finds that almost no writer in this field ever uses the word "intelligence" twice with precisely the same meaning; and that no two writers, though they may argue endlessly about the word, ever reach an agreement about the thing itself.

The man who made this shocking discovery is, of course, an Englishman. His name is Spearman, and he's a professor of psychology in the University of London. He made the discovery as an incident in an extensive exploration into the wilderness of psychology, a preliminary account of which he has recently published in a quite considerable book.* It's an alarming book. It suggests that we shall have to give over the fun of arguing words and begin to face facts. Our intellectual joust is ended: it's time to plant some beans!

The story of "intelligence" tests, from Galton's time to the present, is too long to be retold here. But consider a few facts. Before 1897, the term "intelligence" was scarcely used in connection with mental tests. The tests were variously labelled, as "sensory discrimination," "memory," "association," "attention," and "motor dexterity." In 1897, Ebbinghaus, the noted German experimentalist, undertook to relate what in ordinary life is called "intelligence" to these various tests, and to work out tests that would actually measure this "intelligence." After an ingenious analysis, he came to the conclusion that intelligence means "bringing together a multitude of independent . . . impressions into a unitary . . . purposive whole." That is to say, the essential nature of the intelligence was found to lie in the "power of combination" with respect to an aim. On this basis, Ebbinghaus worked out his well-known "passage-completion" test, which, to this day, is probably the most valuable single test ever devised.

We pass on to Binet, the better known. In 1905, Binet (together with Simon) published the first of a series of tests and explanations. In that year "intelligence" was defined as follows: "There is in intelligence . . . one fundamental organ . . . this is judgment. A person may be feeble or imbecile if he is lacking in judgment; with good judgment he can never be so. . . . Memory is distinct and independent of judgment." So the authors tell us on one page. None the less, a few pages later they make this surprising statement:

The tests to which we shall have recourse seem capable of distribution into three distinct categories: (1) Tests of memory; (2) Tests of intelligence which are partly done with the help of language; (3) Tests of sensorial intelligence.

Four years later Binet defines intelligence once more: "Comprehension, invention, direction, censorship," he says: "intelligence lies in these four words." And he suggests that "these four functions . . . may be considered to have been studied by our method."

The tangle here is too great to be presented in a summary. But we must linger to note some recent definitions. Thorndike defines intelligence to be "the power of good responses from the point of view of truth"; Buckingham calls it "the ability to act effectively under given conditions"; Woodrow thinks it to be the "capacity to acquire capacity"; Terman, who formerly stood with Binet, now speaks of intelligence as the power to do "abstract thinking"; Dearborn thinks it the "capacity to profit by experience"; Ruml thinks it unprofitable to discuss the subject at all, so vague are the terms employed, so meager the facts in hand; and Pressey declares that "though a large part of his time goes to work with tests of intelligence," yet "frankly he is not very much interested in the question as to what he conceives intelligence to be"—which comes pretty near to being a *reductio ad absurdum*. The complete reduction to absurdity appears in the statement of Bobertag: "One may naturally inquire, What, after all, is this pure Intelligence? . . . The knowledge of the essence of intelligence is naturally a thing that merits profound research; I nevertheless believe that the technique of the examination would not profit by it"!

Even when we appeal to better known sources we find little help. Bergson, C. S. Meyer, Lloyd Morgan, Wildon Carr, Stout, McDougall—all these write about intelligence in the most diverse and impossible terms.

SO we see how vague and contradictory are the efforts to define "intelligence," or to escape from the task by assuming that the tests are valuable even though no one quite knows what it is he tests. Professor Spearman sums up the situation in these words:

> The reason is evident enough why all search for the meaning of "intelligence" has, even with the greatest of modern psychologists, always ended in failure. It is simply that, in point of fact, the word in its ordinary present-day usage *does not possess any definite meaning*. . . . Neither its hearers or its utterers appear to have behind it any clear idea whatever.

What, then, is psychology to do? The definition of its field and the sharpening of its tools, historical and experimental, would seem admirable tasks. As for the first of these, psychologists are now, probably, of all so-called "scientists," the most intolerant of diverse points of view, or of any encroachments upon their own private preserves. When any one suggests that there may be something in human nature that lies beyond the end of the measuring stick, Thorndike replies that to assume that there

*THE NATURE OF INTELLIGENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF COGNITION. *by C. Spearman. The Macmillan Co. 358 pp. Price $3.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is anything that can't be measured is to be anti-scientific. When any one suggests that there may be something in human activity that cannot be observed by the "behaviorist" Watson calls him a "theologian." When any one suggests that there may be something in the Freudian analysis of the unconscious, Knight Dunlap reads him out of the synagogue.

As for the second, the study of psychology has revealed some considerable pitfalls for the absolutist in recent decades: but few psychologists seem to understand that they are, themselves, in danger of falling into those pitfalls in following their own noses; or that a bit of historical perspective might be valuable.

Professor Spearman, on the other hand, is inclined to believe that even Aristotle knew something about psychology; and that there is much we "modern scientists" might learn from the "much misrepresented schoolmen of the Middle Ages." For example, both Aristotle and the schoolmen held that the intellect is the power of conceiving universal ideas—a definition many moderns have flirted with.

However, before any one develops a complex against the author on the ground of his knowledge of history, let it be said that he has been an experimentalist for more than twenty years, and that he knows the literature of the laboratorians as well as that of the behaviorists and the academicians. But let no one become too enthusiastic over this; for he finds difficulty in accepting those old fragmentations of the human mind which distributed appropriate bits to the various "disciplines"—a bit to psychology, another bit to logic, another to epistemology, and so on. He prefers to believe that there is a certain integrity of functioning in the mind which disregards the claims of the psychologist to authority in one "field," and of the logician to authority in another. He thinks we shall never understand what "intelligence" is until we are ready to deal with it in terms of the functioning of mind as a whole. He does not believe that the mind must be torn to bits in order that truth may be reached; he insists that these fragmentarians must get together, in order that they may see their little parts in terms of the workings of the whole.

HOW does Professor Spearman approach the problem? Well, in the light of the fact that it takes a considerable book for him to answer this question, the answer given here will seem inadequate. But an attempt can be made to offer some suggestive clues to his point of view. Consider these facts:

Underlying our mental life, are those great areas, physiological and biological, which we share with the "lower animals." On these lower levels we have experiences—sensations of many sorts. But there is a difference between "having an experience" and "being aware of that experience." Here we stand at the threshold of "intelligence." How do our ordinary "lived experiences" become experiences of awareness, knowledge, understanding, intelligence? Professor Spearman finds three fundamental tendencies operative in these "border areas." These he states in the form of laws, as follows:

First, *any lived experience tends to evoke immediately a knowing of its characters and of the experiencer.* That is to say, we can have experiences without being aware of them; but they always tend to rise into the realm of awareness. Whether they succeed or not depends upon many factors—one of these obviously being the state of the knowing mechanisms. (This is the territory where the I. Q. runs wild.) It should be noted, too, that this law points out that every knowing is a knowing of two factors; first, the character of the experience, and, second, something new about the characteristics of the experiencer. Knowing is always both "objective" and "subjective": it reveals the world to the knower and the knower to himself.

The second law is: *Mental presentation of any two or more characteristics* (of an experience) *tends to evoke immediately a knowing of relation between them.* The mind naturally puts things together, sees relations, creates systems, grasps items as parts of wholes. Some minds are better at this than others. Feeble minds fail at it; the comprehensive mind creates the great sciences.

The third law is: *The presenting of any character together with any relation tends to evoke immediately a knowing of the correlative character.* The philosopher Hume, who held that the mind was but a huge mass of sensational particulars, was worried by this dimly descried law, wrote:

> Suppose a person to have enjoyed his sight for thirty years, and to have become perfectly well acquainted with colors of all kinds, excepting one particular shade of blue. . . . Let all the different shades of color, except that single one, be placed before him, descending gradually from the deepest to the lightest. . . . Now I ask whether it is possible for him, from his own imagination, to supply this deficiency? I believe that there are few but will be of the opinion that he can.

But Hume saved himself from embarrassment by remarking: "This instance is so singular that it is scarce worth our observing"—which has been in all ages, including our own, the favorite method of disposing of unpleasantly disturbing facts. The real scientist, of course, makes the "singular instance" the point of departure for a new investigation, a new science even.

On the substantial foundations provided by these tendencies and laws the author builds up his whole structure of "the nature of intelligence." All the well known factors and functions of the psychology of cognition, perception, imagination, judgment, reasoning, memory, etc., reappear. But they appear now, not as erratic and fantastic figures in a dream world, but as real agents of exploration, analysis, understanding, organization, and adjustment in and to the world of actual experiences.

WHAT, then, is intelligence? It has an organic basis, of course: the native sensitivity of the nervous system. It manifests itself in both qualitative and quantitative principles and processes. If, therefore, we are to have real "tests of intelligence" those tests must cover all these principles and processes, both qualitative and quantitative. They must discover the characteristics of individuals under the following categories:

1. Qualitative:
   a. To what extent does he apprehend the experiences he is living?
   b. To what extent does he recognize and draw out ("educe") relationships within these experiences?
   c. To what extent does he build up for himself correlative experiences on the basis of actually lived and apprehended experiences?
2. Quantitative:
   a. What resources has he in the way of general energy?
   b. What strength of retentivity has he?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

c. To what extent is he subject to fatigue, either physical, physiological, or psychological, as induced by long effort, by toxins, or by inhibitions?
d. What actual power of will has he in the presence of any particular problem, task, or situation?
e. What are the natural or original potencies of his constitution, in terms of heredity, health, enthusiasms, interests, and the like?

When our mental testers shall have invented methods for determining all these facts, we shall be nearing something that can rightly be labeled "intelligence."

Of course, this study is not complete. Other volumes, dealing with other aspects of the whole field of psychology, are promised. The author is at home both in the history of psychology and in the psychological laboratory; and this first volume awakens vast enthusiasm in at least one reader.

To be sure, this is scarcely a book for the novice; it is a serious contribution to psychological knowledge, in two respects: first, it advances the frontiers of psychological knowledge; and second, it breaks down some more of the barriers between the speculations of the past and the speculations of the present. It reveals what many have long suspected, namely, that while a laboratory is necessary to the advance of knowledge, in any field, laboratories can establish error almost as well as they can establish the truth; and there is nothing in the world more difficult to refute than an error that has the support of laboratory results.

There are defects in the book, of course. The author has had to coin some new words, and coined words often sound exceptionally bad. Some of his definitions are a bit pedantic; and some of his discussions seem needlessly academic. But he offers here what is probably the most comprehensive contribution to the psychology of intelligence since James published his Principles—a contribution which all who are dealing with intelligence tests must, soon or late, take into account. He has cleared the ground for a new departure in this important field; and made possible a more dependable answer to the question, "Who's intelligent now?"

JOSEPH K. HART

Liberals and Labels

AN Englishman, a member of some sort of student good will mission to the United States, delivered an address about the British Labor Party, not long ago, before an audience composed of students of a western university. He outlined, as among the aims of that organization, such developments as the nationalization of railroads and coal mines, the provision of education according to ability to learn instead of ability to pay, and international cooperation instead of international competition.

After the address, when the meeting was thrown open for discussion and questions, one student arose and addressed the speaker as follows: "I think that I agree with most everything which you have said. I just want to ask if there is anything radical about the program of the British Labor Party?"

The speaker, at first somewhat confused, smiled and said, "I think not. It seems to me that the program is based upon rather conservative propositions that have been slightly overlooked in the rush of modern industrial developments. Of course, there are a few millions in England who disagree with me."

"A very naive performance on the part of a singularly unsophisticated student to ask such a silly question." This is one obvious way of disposing of the incident.

It is possible, however, to take another view, and see in such a question a tribute to the wisdom of the Englishman—and a suggestion for method to all who are liberals for principle and not for publicity.

For the Englishman did not, at the outset of his address, announce that he was about to twist the lion's tail, or do an economic sword swallower's act, engulfing in words the blade of British capital. He did not proclaim an attack upon or a defense of anything. He simply set out quietly to present some facts, and some proposals to deal with the facts.

The student, not finding the way of the intellectual excursion placarded with signs of "Dangerous!" and "Careful! High Explosives here!" was left free to consider the proposals on their merits, and thus start on his way to judgment without prejudice.

To suggest the possible wisdom of following the Englishman's example is not to suggest that a smoke screen be thrown about proposals for economic and social changes, obscuring their true significance. It is a common complaint, just now, that it is virtually impossible to gain an impartial hearing for any proposal involving major economic or social readjustment. The question is simply to what extent this sad situation is due to the proposals, and to what extent to the technique of presenting them. Probably most of the difficulty lies in disturbing possibilities contained in clearly understood proposals, involving changes of various sorts. But it is still possible that some of the prejudices that defeat an honest program of discussion are created before the real subject for discussion is even touched upon.

Not long ago a speaker of national prominence introduced a set of remarks to a university assembly on the subject of "International Peace" by the statement, "We can wage peace as well as war in the schools of the land." At this point one member of the audience was heard to moan to his neighbor, "My Lord, he wants to wage something. Let's match pennies." With the adoption of this crusading attitude in presenting social and economic questions a speaker is immediately crippled for the difficult task of opening minds. When it becomes known, by implication or overt act, that he feels an overpowering urge to prove something (something, as a matter of fact which, because of the present limits of the sciences involved, will probably be resolved ultimately in terms of feelings rather than statistics) it becomes at once exceedingly unlikely that the proof will be accepted, or even seriously considered.

There is nothing very original about this idea. The novelty is that it is so little heeded; and the reason for that may be suggestive. The inquiry relates particularly to academic procedure.

In a university community, one can get together in a very short time a catalogue of student opinion as to the degrees of "leftness" and "rightness" of the faculties of the social science departments. There will be particular deviations from the general proposition that "Professor So and So is a Bolshevik" and "Professor This or That is a Pollyanna"; but there will be striking uniformity of opinion nevertheless.

The question of interest is how this student opinion is formed. It seems reasonably clear that the average undergraduate is incapable of distinguishing between those ideas

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which are essentially conservative or reactionary, and those which are progressive, radical, or revolutionary, unless they are carefully labeled at the time of presentation. If this is true, it indicates one important source for the material upon which these remarkably uniform student opinions are based. This source is in the utterances of the teachers themselves. It must be that the teachers, beside exposing facts in regard to social and economic phenomena, make known, with some force, the complexion of their views on these facts, and thus slip themselves into some vaguely constructed category of liberalism, radicalism, conservatism, which is created by the undergraduate mind.

Just why they do this is a question with a wide range of possible answers. Perhaps it is that the social sciences, representing, as they do, a set of dreary abstractions from vital and colorful facts, promise only dull entertainment unless a little conflict of opinion is injected. Perhaps it is that the teacher has a greater sense of getting ahead when he is being noticed by the crowd, and thinks that the best way to attract that notice is to move out of line conspicuously in the matter of opinion about economic and social adjustments. Perhaps once there was a spirit of martyrdom engendered by championing causes considered radical by the majority. At this time, however, when a fairly reliable form of job tenure insurance is afforded by the threat that one will make liberalism the issue, it takes no courage to parade unorthodox opinions.

Whatever the causes that prompt teachers of the social sciences to catalogue themselves in regard to their opinions of their subject matter, the fact remains that this process of self-labeling denies to the problems at hand a fair hearing by an impartial group. As long as the facts remain obscure the solutions are bound to be muddled; and the facts tend to remain obscure because the opinions of those presenting them are kept in the foreground. Opinions, except in a like-minded group, arouse suspicions; suspicions fetter thought, and so it goes.

What is the way out of the dilemma? It is simple enough. It only requires that the facts be allowed to assume their own complexions, and that those concerned with the business of presentation be less interested in the use of intellectual cosmetics.

When the tawdry trimmings of salesmanship and the equally superfluous appendages of abuse are removed from the presentation of economic and social ideas, perhaps there will not be much of a remnant. In that case the way is clear; and it leads, not in the direction of more opinions, but in the direction of more facts. The proposition—surely an aged one—stated in something of a paradox, is that more fact and less opinion is needed in the building of respectable opinion.

DEXTER M. KEEZER

MRS. BEATRICE ENSOR, founder and executive director of the New Educational Fellowship, will spend a month in America, this summer, speaking at a conference on "new schools" to be held at the Edgewood School, Greenwich, Conn., and lecturing in other cities. Mrs. Ensor was formerly a teacher of methods in teachers' training colleges, and the first woman inspector of education for the Glamorgan County Council. She was the founder and managing director of an experimental school at Letchworth, which is now famous over the world; and she is the editor of "The New Era," the English periodical devoted to the interests of the "new schools." While in America her address will be Edgewood School, Greenwich, Conn.

IN SOME PARTS of the world the war is more or less over; but they are still fighting it out in Rockford, Illinois. In a recent number of the Register-Gazette, of that city, all the belated "news" of 1919 was carried. American students "under soviet orders" are "carrying on an astounding propaganda campaign through American colleges, schools, and churches," according to word that had just been received in Rockford. These students are agents of the German "youth movement" "which advocates abolishing Christianity, property rights, the family and government, and which professes soviet principles and naked dances of men and women." (It ought to be pointed out that the "nationalization of women" is not included here: either "news" of that has not yet reached Rockford, or somebody has slipped the editor of the Register-Gazette a hint that "you can't fool all the people all the time"). New York City is the "fountain head" of all these activities. "'Angels' of these movements include many wealthy Americans, particularly women publicity seekers, who contribute thousands of dollars after being duped into believing they are boosting Christianity and education. At one New York dinner $80,000 in cash was dumped on the table." These are the things the citizens of Rockford are using to fill up the crevices in their minds.

DEAN HERBERT E. HAWKES, after teaching mathematics at Columbia University for fourteen years and serving six years as dean, is still strong for youth and the freedom that youth needs. He said, in a recent address. "Youth struggles to be free from the dead hand of dogmatism. He is content if his work or study contributes to the richness of his own life and if the product of his effort truly expresses him. The dominating principle is self-revelation. There is nothing that cannot be said or done without compunction or shame. An act is right if it results in satisfaction to the doer. Some of the finest fruits of the spirit are products of freedom from restraint. Every honest attempt to express the truth has its value. The youth of today has developed the virtues of frankness, freedom from hypocrisy, independence, self-reliance and personal ambition in a finer and more vital sense than ever before. I have faith and confidence in the younger generation. They are honest—more honest than their fathers—and although they seem to be seeking their own lives, I believe they are as ready to lay them down for a great cause as they were in 1917. This is a statement that is based on faith and that can neither be demonstrated nor argued down."

IT IS ANNOUNCED that John Dewey, best known of all Amerian students of eduation, is to go to Turkey this summer, on leave of absence from Columbia University, for the purpose of advising the Turkish government in eduational matters. Some weeks ago, an announcement was made that Prof. Dewey had been asked to go to Russia on a similar mission.

THE RELATIVITY OF CRIME has again been demonstrated, this time by the action of the Kentucky legislature. In most of our states teachers and school authorities are definitely forbidden to read passages from the Bible in the public schools. Now Kentucky has legislated the Bible into the schools. The new law provides that "the teacher in charge shall read, or cause to be read, a portion of the Bible daily in every classroom or session room of the common schools of the State of Kentucky, in the presence of the pupils therein assembled." No pupil will be required to read against the wish of his parents or guardians; but whether he shall himself have any choice in the matter is not disclosed. If the teacher fails to carry out the provisions of this bill, his certificate is to be revoked.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOK REVIEWS

The Dynamics of Behavior

THE "foreword" to these studies sets forth the major purposes of their presentation: "The plan . . . is to offer a first series of 20 studies covering a wide range of problems of interest to educators, psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, judges, probation officers, and all who deal with matters involving the adjustments of young people."

Such an ambitious plan obviously entails great care in the selection of cases, and a type of presentation which will reach the greatest number of readers. That such a process will lead to many gaps and to endless discussions of one point or another is a foregone conclusion; the question is whether the major purposes are accomplished with a minimum of serious gaps. On the whole, the cases are satisfying, though every one raises more questions than it answers.

This is true, so far as the reviewer can see, of all present work with maladjusted children. Knowledge of the dynamics of behavior is expanding so rapidly and so many new and valuable concepts are emerging, that more questions are raised constantly than study answers. This is, of course, a healthy sign; it means an objective, open-minded search for the truth. These studies set the reader to thinking along many lines—surely no small effect in these days when there is too much tendency to develop "grooves of thought" in connection with the problems of behavior.

The whole series must be read if the full flavor of the studies is to be obtained. The cases are neither uniform in type or presentation, nor of even value. Any one or two may easily fail to give a full idea of the breadth of the work done at The Judge Baker Foundation, or of the multiple factors involved in the production of maladjustment—a difficulty that is inherent in the method of presenting by cases and is intensified by the varying elements in the audience which it is desired to reach. Further, the cases appear to have been studied at different times, so that the recorded material in some of the cases is inadequate to answer which would loom up as highly important with advancing knowledge and new illumination from other fields of work. This is particularly true with respect to the dynamics of the "family drama" in the production of maladjustments. Although the point that the mental and spiritual elements in the home life are of great importance in the production of maladjustment is frequently made, the records of such factors are often inadequate. Case 17 (in which it became necessary to study several members of the family) is the best from this point of view. In this case and in Case 16, Lucy Wright contributes some most valuable discussion.

In this introductory statement (referring to Case 17) we have a degree of recognition of what I should call problems of situation interactive with problems of personality that is not often so clear-cut as here in the approach of child welfare agencies or of psychiatry and psychology to a given problem. It makes one wish to ask the Judge Baker Foundation for a further defining of the symptoms that lead an agency working with individuals, especially with young ones, to discovery of family drama. How does the Judge Baker Foundation know that they are ever safe in not studying "inter-active relationships"? . . . Even suppose the label as to mentality is given by an expert! It would be worth knowing what the seeker of this knid of classification dreams of as following from the diagnosis. What, for that matter, are any of us looking to such studies for? For a mere lifting of responsibility from our own shoulders? Or for a guide to learning how to live better with limited or disturbed minds? And if the issue of mentality is eliminated, what then? Is there to be a renewing of determination to find out how difficult and differing people may live together? There is in any case need for an increasing amount of consideration, especially on the part of social workers, of the dangers both of over-use and of mis-use of classification of individuals on the basis of mentality. While urging more frequent consideration of mental elements in certain types of situation we need also to keep ourselves reminded of the perennial dangers of allowing diagnosis to end rather than guide treatment.

From the technical side, the studies are, of course, extremely good. No group in the field seems better able to get at the situation from the standpoint of the individual, or to present the material more convincingly, than the workers at the foundation. "The social treatment," it is stated, "has been carried out through child welfare agencies of many sorts": a condition which necessarily makes it impossible for the foundation to make an analytical study of treatment effort. That it is so well recorded testifies to an lament desire to overcome this handicap.

Perhaps the best parts of the work are the discussions which run along with the cases. For the ordinary reader, these are unfortunately placed, owing to a typopathic arrangement designed with an eye to classroom use. To keep the factual material and the discussions separate, the notes are run in on pages assigned the letter "a"; at times directly opposite the material they discuss, at other times not. It is sometimes extremely difficult to follow both facts and discussion. This could have been avoided by running the notes consecutively with the facts in the edition for the general reader, or by matching the paragraphs of fact and discussion with great care, not allowing overlapping. Another disturbing factor is found in Cases 2 and 3, where there are really six cases discussed in some detail. In the attempt to carry these cases through the reader becomes greatly involved. Here again, a little different make-up would solve the problem.

It seems unfortunate, too, that in a series of cases representing a scientific study of behavior the words "good" and "bad," with their implications of moral judgment, should appear so frequently. In every instance they could be replaced with other words expressing the situation equally well or better and are strictly objective.

The studies represent a very real contribution to the literature on maladjusted children. It is to be hoped that they will be read by all social workers and psychiatrists,

JUDGE BAKER FOUNDATION CASE STUDIES: SERIES I, *Twenty cases in series, by William Healy, M. D., and Augusta F. Bronner, Ph. D. The Judge Baker Foundation, 40 Court St., Boston. Paper. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey. Sold only in complete sets.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whether working in the children's field or not; it is imperative that all workers of any type in the children's field should read them. They represent an objective and scientific critical study of the whole domain of ideas involved in behavior problems. For their range of valuable facts and critical comment on existing processes in connection with behavior manifestations in home, school, court, and social work; for the vision shown in the study of the individual cases, and their relation to the subtle processes of life and living; those interested in children owe a further debt to Dr. Healy.

LAWSON G. LOWREY, M. D.
Director, Twin City Guidance Clinic, Minneapolis, Minn.

Handfuls of Social Fact

TUBERCULOSIS, A FAMILY PROBLEM, *by John C. Gebhart;* WHEN FATHERS DROP OUT, *by William H. Matthews;* HEALTH WORK FOR MOTHERS IN A COLORED DISTRICT; THE HEALTH OF A NEIGHBORHOOD, *by John C. Gebhart;* DO HEIGHT AND WEIGHT TABLES IDENTIFY UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN? *by John C. Gebhart, Louis I. Dublin and Dr. L. C. Schroeder; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y. Price 25 cents a copy.*

THE searching finger guided by the seeing eye, the imaginative brain, the honest conscience, belong not only to the scientist experimenting with white mice or in the fumes and balances of the laboratory, but also to those who meet poverty, sickness and human frailty more than half way on their own ground in the centers of the family, in the shelters that pass for homes. Here are five fruits of social study, plums from our metropolitan pudding, as mature and constructive as any diagnosis of personal pathology.

After twelve years of sustained study to answer questions, at least one of which is faced by every household in the land at some time in that family's life, the A. I. C. P. has come back, out of the tenements gripping generous handfuls of facts. With such a series of studies to build on, it would be a dull health officer who could not score a success in his bailiwick. But where is the city, county, or village in this or any other country which can produce the solid facts we find in these pamphlets? And how can we justify our public and private cases for health without just such information for our own area and community?

Who knew in 1912 that pulmonary tuberculosis could be cured or arrested as quickly, as cheaply, as surely and as cheerfully, in tenement homes on the packed streets of Manhattan as in any sanatorium of the land, whatever be the climate, view or cost per bed? But here was the courage to believe it possible, to try it, to match faith in the family against the superstition of entrenched institutionalism and the exile life of the san. Of course tuberculosis is a family problem, but it was not until the Home Hospital showed the way that the family, with all its resources, its education, its solid bond of common hope and helpfulness, was used to heal the father, mother or child. This story is a classic which has already affected public and private practice in showing the successful handling of tuberculosis to be a family opportunity rather than an individual affliction.

Do Fathers Drop Out? And Why? And what happens then? And need it happen? These and many another query are answered in the ten year story of 115 widows and their 470 children—derelict families who seemed often beyond salvage, and might have been, without the intelligence, knowledge, and will for well doing which this study reveals.

Negro mothers and children in New York long have suffered the cruel burdens of their race as in every other northern city, resulting in maternal deaths from neglect; stillbirths due to syphilis, and frail babies raised on a diet certain to cause rickets. Here the record of Columbus Hill sets a practical goal of control of venereal disease in two generations of the family at the same time. Before the job can be called complete the fathers too must be included in a prenatal campaign. The A. I. C. P. flings out a very neat challenge to the neighboring maternity hospitals and teaching clinics.

In the Health of a Neighborhood we have an excellent standard survey for use by a district health agency. Each important fact of social, economic, racial and health significance has been presented so that the conclusions and recommendations or remedy easily appear in a mere reading of the record. If, as was planned in 1916 and 1917, the city of New York should be divided into administrative districts, each small enough to be known thoroughly by one office, a study such as this made by the A. I. C. P. for the Mulberry district would be an essential for intelligent public service. Again we see the private agency, dealing primarily with dependency, so analyzing the causes of economic breakdown of the family as to point the way to laggard public service in the field of health.

Although we may pride ourselves upon our good sense in escaping from the dream—or was it a nightmare?—that a pair of scales, a carrot, and a singsong jingle would eliminate malnutrition, we needed the pamphlet on Height and Weight now offered by the A. I. C. P. to prove to us the extent or limit of our previous error. There is no short cut to educational reforms, and without a medical judgment and the interpretation of hygienic and dietetic errors to the whole family circle within which a child has grown stunted and physically impoverished, the chances of real success, prompt and permanent, are indeed slim.

It is not individual authorship that counts so much in the value of these little classics in community health as the evidence of sustained and consecutive central direction, competent execution of field studies; honest balancing of results and restraint in the scientific expression of them. Each and all, these booklets do credit to the common interests of medicine and sociology as expressed through the joint endeavors of a wide variety of trained professional representatives.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

The New Reformation

A LIVING UNIVERSE, *by Rev. L. P. Jacks. George H. Doran Co. 111 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE LOST RADIANCE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, *by Rev. L. P. Jacks. George H. Doran Co. 46 pp. Price $.75 postpaid of The Survey.*
REALITIES AND SHAMS, *by Rev. L. P. Jacks. George H. Doran Co. 214 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT an American publishing house should see its way to publish three books by Principal Jacks at one time may be looked upon as a testimonial to the American reading public which has discovered in this churchman not only a standard bearer of modern religious and moral ideas but also one of the most distinguished of living English men of letters.

The three books are very different. A Living Universe contains a sequence of three lectures and exhibits Mr. Jacks'

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

style as a lecturer: The Lost Radiance is one of the most brilliant essays he has ever written and is full of good sense and good sayings. Realities and Shams, composed of smaller pieces written at different times, is much less satisfactory. Some of the war-time contributions had better remained forgotten in the files of the periodicals in which they have first appeared. In these articles there is a tendency to let play with words (policy, diplomacy, compulsory education) take the place of original thought on essentials.

Generally speaking, the author is best where he discourses on religion and ethics. In the realm of politics he is much less happy. The Lost Radiance is a call for which large numbers of young Christians, not in the English-speaking world alone, are waiting eagerly. It is part of the new reformation which is quietly taking place within the Protestant churches and expresses itself in a more exuberant and joyous acceptance of Christianity than is often possible within the traditional forms.

The Living Universe applies this spirit to a re-evaluation of the educational function of the church and, in very lucid terms, of the processes by which conviction is transmuted into action. "One of the tasks awaiting Christian theologians today is to sift out those parts of Christianity which cannot be acted and to stand firm on those which can."

Here he expresses the profound dissatisfaction which has taken hold of thoughtful men and women everywhere with a political civilization that is giving no chance for the development of the more valuable cultural powers and faculties. Participation in a living universe, consciousness of a creative process which demands the partnership of each individual, is the banner which he holds aloft for a new age.

In Realities and Shams, the change of viewpoint is carried in some detail into various fields but especially that of international relations. He outlines an ideal international community in which political associations are put back into the place properly theirs and full scope is given to the expansion, beyond national boundaries, of the community of labor, that of insurance, of the arts, of faith, of friendship, of love.

B. L.

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Health

TUBERCULOSIS, A PRIMER AND PHILOSOPHY FOR PATIENT AND PUBLIC, *by McDugald McLean. Journal of Outdoor Life.* 162 *pp. Price* $1.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE VENEREAL DISEASE HANDBOOK FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS, *by the U. S. Public Health Service. U. S. Public Health Service.* 65 *pp. Price* $ .50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE HEALTH BOOK, *by Royal S. Copeland. Harcourt, Brace & Co.* 421 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Industry and Economics

THE LABOUR THEORY OF VALUE IN KARL MARX, *by H. W. B. Joseph. Oxford University Press.* 176 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PEOPLE'S CORPORATION, *by King C. Gillette. Boni & Liveright.* 237 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

REBELLION IN LABOR UNIONS, *by Sylvia Kopald. Boni & Liveright.* 293 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION U. S. 1920-1922, *by Willford I. King. National Bureau of Economic Research.* 147 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN INDUSTRY, *by James Myers. George H. Doran Co.* 249 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ANTHRACITE QUESTION, *by Hilmar S. Raushenbush. H. W. Wilson Co.* 165 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Education, Ethics and Sociology

THE SOCRATIC METHOD, *by Earl Dean Howard. The Socratic Institute,* 31 *West Lake St., Chicago.* 169 *pp.*

HIGH SCHOOLS AND SEX EDUCATION, *edited by Benjamin C. Gruenberg. Treasury Department, United States Public Health Service. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.* 98 *pp. Price* $ .50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

PIONEERS OF THE KINDERGARTEN IN AMERICA, *by a Committee of Nineteen of the International Kindergarten Union. The Century Co.* 298 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

SEX FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS, *by William L. Stowell. Macmillan Co.* 204 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

COST OF TRAINING TEACHERS, *by Homer E. Cooper. Warwick and York, Inc.* 112 *pp. Price* $1.60 *postpaid of The Survey.*

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, *by S. W. Newmayer. Lea & Febiger.* 462 *pp. Price* $4.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

BE SQUARE, *by William B. Forbush. Charles Scribner's Sons.* 154 *pp. Price* $ .88 *postpaid of The Survey.*

TALKS TO YOUNG PEOPLE ON ETHICS, *by Clarence H. Wilson and Edwin Fairley.* 224 *pp. Price* $ .80 *postpaid of The Survey.*

HANDBOOK OF TESTS, *by Cyril Burt. P. S. King, Ltd.* 106 *pp. Price* $ .84 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Social Practice

THE DISINHERITED FAMILY, *by Eleanor F. Rathbone. Longmans Green & Co.* 324 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE POLICEWOMAN; HER SERVICE AND IDEALS, *by Mary E. Hamilton. Frederick D. Stokes.* 200 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Community and Civic Affairs

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC FINANCE, *by Jens P. Jensen. T. Y. Crowell Co.* 606 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

OUR CITY—NEW YORK, *by High School students of New York City under the supervision of Frank A. Rexford. Allyn & Bacon.* 400 *pp. Price* $1.20 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE FARMER AND HIS FARM, *by Frank App and Carl R. Woodward. Harcourt, Brace & Co.* 338 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

CAMPING OUT, A MANUAL ON ORGANIZED CAMPING, *by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Macmillan Co.* 636 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid.*

SOCIAL POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Fred E. Haynes. Houghton Mifflin Co.* 414 *pp. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA, *by Angelo Patri. American Viewpoint Society,* 105 *West* 40*th St., New York, N. Y.* 118 *pp. Price* $1.20 *postpaid of The Survey.*

TAXATION: THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS, *by Andrew W. Mellon. Macmillan Co.* 227 *pp. Price* $1.25 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Biography

THE LIFE OF OLIVE SCHREINER, *by S. C. Cronright Schreiner. Little Brown & Co.* 415 *pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

ROOSEVELT, PROPHET OF UNITY, *by Hermann Hagedorn. Charles Scribner's Sons.* 142 *pp. Price* $1.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

ENGLAND'S LABOUR RULERS, *by Iconoclast. Thomas Seltzer.* 136 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE MAN LENIN, *by Isaac Don Levine. Thomas Seltzer.* 209 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

MARGARET ETHEL MACDONALD, *A Biography, by J. Ramsay MacDonald. Thomas Seltzer.* 239 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

EDWARD FITZGERALD AND BERNHARD BARTON, *Letters, by E. R. Barton. G. P. Putnam's Sons.* 190 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

BERNHARD FELSENTHAL, TEACHER IN ISRAEL, *by Emma Felsenthal. American Branch, Oxford University Press.* 362 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE BOYHOOD OF EDWARD MACDOWELL, *by Abbie F. Brown. Frederick Stokes.* 251 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

YEAR OF CHILDHOOD, *by Serghei Aksakoff. Oxford University Press.* 446 *pp. Price* $. 80 *postpaid of The Survey.*

MY LIFE, *by the peasant Anissia, revised and corrected by Leo Tolstoy. Duffield & Co.* 136 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

MY WINDOWS ON THE STREET OF THE WORLD, *by James Mavor. E. P. Dutton & Co. Vol. I,* 400 *pp. Vol. II,* 452 *pp. Price* $12.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

FROM PINAFORES TO POLITICS, *by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. Henry Holt & Co.* 359 *pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

MY CRYSTAL BALL, *by Elizabeth Marbury. Boni and Liveright.* 355 *pp. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Other Books Received

HELL, *by Upton Sinclair. New Edition. Upton Sinclair, Pasadena, California.* 128 *pp. Price* 25 *cents.*

THE FASTING CURE, *by Upton Sinclair. New Edition. Upton Sinclair, Pasadena, Calif.* 153 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL WORK FOR BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND. *Family Welfare Association, Baltimore, Md.* 335 *pp.*

THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, *by Rosaline Masson. Frederick D. Stokes.* 358 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

CHRISTMAS STORIES, *by Jacob Riis. Macmillan Co.* 190 *pp. Price* $1.75 *postpaid of The Survey.*

SENTENCES AND THINKING, *by Norman Foerster and J. M. Steadman, Jr. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* 330 *pp. Price* $1.10 *postpaid of The Survey.*

BLACK BABYLON, *by Dorothy Dow. Boni & Liveright.* 90 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

FRAYCAR'S FIRST, *by Mary H. Vorse. Boni & Liveright.* 401 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

TOLERANCE, *Two Lectures, by Phillips Brooks. E. P. Dutton Co.* 111 *pp. Price* $1.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

DAEDALUS OR SCIENCE AND THE FUTURE, *by J. B. S. Haldane. E. P. Dutton Co.* 93 *pp. Price* $1.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

TO begin by shoptalking about the Mid-monthly itself: Professor Frank J. Pollay of the department of history and economics at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn desires to compliment The Survey on the issue of May 15th. "I have seldom seen a number of a periodical," he writes, "that contained so many things of interest to me." A day or two later there came a letter from Virginia B. Handley, director of the Child Welfare Department of the State of Alabama: "May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on this particular number. It is one of the best mid-monthly issues of the year in my opinion." The thanks of the editors to you, Sir and Madam.

MANY DISTINGUISHED educators, physicians, and social workers appear on the roster of a temporary committee especially organized to consider behavior problems of children, which has arranged an open meeting in Washington on July 3, at the Shoreham Hotel, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Education Association. Olive M. Jones, president of the N. E. A., and Dr. Bernard Glueck will speak on The Schools and the Delinquent Child, and Psychiatry and the Understanding of Behavior Problems, respectively. Then the meeting will be given over to discussion of these very pertinent topics: "1. That educators, social workers and parents recognize their interest in the problem child. 2. That plans be made to disseminate among teachers, parents, and social workers information regarding problem children and wise methods of treatment. 3. That periodic conferences be arranged for the interchange of information and experience between these groups. 4. That, in view of the strategic position of the school in all treatment of problem children, such conferences be called at the next annual meetings both of the National Education Association and of the Department of Superintendence. 5. That this group requests the National Education Association to appoint as one of its standing committees a committee on behavior problem children, and that such committee be requested to take steps for the arrangement of conferences as above suggested and for permanent organization." No one who is at all acquainted with the range of maladjustments which bob up repeatedly in the case-records of behavior clinics will doubt the importance of this effort.

MARTHA A. TAYLOR has left the executive secretaryship of the Federation of Institutions caring for Protestant Children, New York, because of illness. Delight Boise Butts, who has had charge particularly of vocational guidance and after-care work for the Federation, will be acting secretary.

HARRY L. HOPKINS, who came from Atlanta not so long ago to join the staff of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, where he helped in directing its health projects, has now gone clean over into the health organization field as the successor to J. Byron Deacon in the New York Tuberculosis Association. Mr. Hopkins, as president of the American Association of Social Workers, was deeply implicated in the recent soviet enterprise which won for that Association the $1,000 prize offered by Better Times for a plan of coordinating New York social work.

SPEAKING OF the Better Times contest, it is announced that Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., president of the A. I. C. P., Raymond B. Fosdick, a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, and J. Byron Deacon, chairman of the committee which won the prize, have been added to the executive committee which, by invitation of Better Times and the judges of the contest, is making a continuing study of the proposed plans.

WHEN Louis Brownlow, formerly city manager of Petersburg, Va., went to take a similar office in Knoxville, Tenn., he took with him as director of public safety Major John O. Walker, who had done interesting things with the police force in Petersburg. Frank Bane, commissioner of public welfare of Virginia, was called to Knoxville to become director of public welfare in Mr. Brownlow's administration. Under Mr. Bane's leadership in Virginia, according to the State Board of Public Welfare, "great strides were made in handling the state's problems of the defective and delinquent classes."

BULLETIN BOARD

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA: New York City. June 16-21. Mrs. Maude Swartz, 311 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING: Detroit, June 16-21. Director, Miss Anne Stevens, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE: Toronto, Canada. June 22-25. Secretary, Samuel A. Goldsmith, Room 1806, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS: Toronto, Canada. June 22-25. Secretary, Robert A. Woods, 20 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION: Toronto, Canada. June 23-25. General Secretary, Chas. L. Chute, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

HEALTH EDUCATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE: Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge. June 23-28. Miss Emma Dolfinger, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVELERS AID SOCIETIES: Toronto, Canada. June 24-25. Wm. S. Royster, 23 W. 43rd St., New York City.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Toronto, Canada. June 25-July 2. Secretary, Wm. Hammond Parker, 25 E. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE: Annual Conference, Philadelphia. June 25-July 2. Secretary, Walter White, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS: Toronto, Canada. June 26-July 2. Secretary, Miss Lena R. Waters, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA: Annual Convention, Pittsburgh. June 29-July 2. Chairman National Executive Committee, Louis Lipsky, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES: Toronto, Canada. June 30-July 1. Executive Secretary, Miss H. M. Sears, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.

DR. FRANKWOOD WILLIAMS, we hear, remarked at the Connecticut conference of social work: "A man with an I. Q. of 75 who uses all his mind is of more value to himself and to society than the man with an I. Q. of 150 who uses only half his mind." And Cheney Jones raised a pertinent question when he asked: "Has it ever occurred to you that children sometimes don't like their social workers? But they haven't much to say about it. We elect ourselves to care for them."

WHEN the National Conference of Charities and Correction met in Grand Rapids in 1896 the committee on time and place brought in a recommendation that the next convention be held in New Orleans, but J. J. Kelso, who represented Toronto and the Ontario Government, moved an amendment in the general session substituting the word "Toronto" for "New Orleans," and, to the surprise of many, the amendment carried after Mr. Kelso's eloquent appeal for Canada. Mr. Kelso was then, and is still, the superintendent of neglected and dependent children of Ontario, directing the work of children's aid societies, industrial schools, juvenile courts, legal adoption act, and the act for better protection of children of unmarried parents.

THE NEW executive secretary of the North Carolina State Conference of Social Service, Minnie E. Harman, leaves an aching void in Durham, where she was executive secretary of the Red Cross chapter and one of the first and most enthusiastic advocates of the Community Chest Federation.

FLORIDA'S first school of social work will be conducted by the State University at Gainesville, June 10 to August 2. Dr. L. M. Bristol, head of the department of economics and sociology and president of the Florida State Conference of Social Work will direct the school, assisted by Professor Orton W. Boyd of the University of Florida and Lucy J. Chamberlain of the staff of the New York School of Social Work. Florida has for the past few years been pioneering in social work. At the present time the demand for trained social workers far exceeds the supply. Eight counties have already federated their social welfare agencies and either have or plan to have trained executives. The creation of the Children's Code Commission by act of the 1923 legislature has increased the demand for trained social workers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Not Too Popular

To the Editor: Dr. Taft's appreciative words in her review of Three Problem Children (see The Survey for May 15, 1924, p. 245) are most gratifying to all who participated in the clinic work which the book describes and in the preparation of the narratives for publication. May I make clear, however, a point which the last paragraph of the review does not quite adequately cover? Dr. Taft refers to the "almost too successful way in which Miss Sayles has smoothed out and popularized the original records," adding "but those who have a technical interest in the material cannot but regret that the genius which inspired the original work could not have made the final interpretation and given them the lasting value which they deserve."

It should be clearly understood that, while the book was purposely prepared to give a popular presentation, the facts as stated are a faithful and accurate rendering of those in the original case records, with only such changes in names and other non-essentials as seemed necessary to prevent identification. The psychiatric interpretation is identical with that given in the records, or added in the course of discussion by the psychiatrists in charge, and the narratives as they appear have been approved in detail by both Dr. Glueck and Dr. Kenworthy.

Graham Romeyn Taylor

Executive Director, Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, New York

Eight Hours At Twelve Years

To the Editor: In the editorial on the Federal Child Labor Amendment in the April Graphic, there is an error to which I should like to call your attention. The statement is made that "12-year old boys and 14-year old girls can legally work 11 hours a day" in North Carolina. It is really not quite so bad as that. It is true that 14-year old children of both sexes can legally work 11 hours a day and 60 hours a week, but the clause covering the employment of boys from 12 to 14 years, during vacation and before and after school hours expressly states that they may not be employed more than 8 hours a day.

I have absolutely no desire to defend either the law or the attitude of the "states rights" people in opposing federal regulation of child labor, but I was sure that The Survey would not want this error to go uncorrected.

Carey Batchelor

New York

Why Not Both?

To the Editor: In the May 15 Midmonthly, Lavinia Dock asks whether there is "any genuine cause for lasting satisfaction in the recent decisions on labor laws for women" by the United States Supreme Court. To her "these decisons do but seem to declare the error of legislating on lines of sex alone."

We do find lasting satisfaction in the recent unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the New York State nightwork law for waitresses, because it sweepingly reaffirms that power of the states thus to legislate, which had seemingly been weakened by last year's adverse decision in the federal minimum wage case.

Women wage-earners demand leisure by statute. The court says, in substance, "You must first satisfy the legislature that the health of the women concerned is involved. We don't usually go behind the returns of legislative inquiries. But neither do we willingly let the legislatures interfere with freedom of contract except in the interest of health." The Court emphasizes especially the facilities possessed by the legislatures for ascertaining facts unattainable by the courts. One of the most glaring current facts is the vast and continuous inrush of women into industry.

What Others Say

of the Judge Baker Foundation Case Studies

The Director of a Behavior Clinic: "We who are working in the field . . . have found the series of studies . . . to be extremely serviceable in dealing with various people with whom and through whom we have to work."

A Psychologist: "May I express my earnest hope that you will begin soon to issue Series II of your case studies, which seem to me invaluable. They raise distinct problems in general psychology as well as in the therapeutic field."

A Sociologist: "They will be invaluable for teaching purposes for courses in social pathology, criminology, and juvenile delinquency. . . . For careful and intensive research, for appreciation of significant data, and for technical finish in presentation these case studies set a new record for excellence."

A Big Brother: "I very strongly feel that there are no better case records available than the series of twenty which you have published."

The series contains over 600 pages

Price $2.50

On orders of ten or more sets, price $2.00. Express and foreign postage extra.

Judge Baker Foundation
40 Court Street
Boston, Mass.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

have got on well with their petitions for a large Fund to build a fireproof Rosary Hill Home at Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., for destitute cancer cases, of all creeds and nationalities. $111,000.00 has been received in the last three years, and $59,000.00 has been expended in excavating, some building and furnishing of a first portion of the Home to hold 25 of the men and women already harbored in the old wooden Home; and $200,000.00 is needed to build the main fireproof Home for 100 persons. When it can be done depends upon the quick or slow response in donations of those who compassionate deplorable needs. Our first two large wards, with small rooms and kitchen, laundry and large well, are praised as a most cheerful and convenient beginning, on the fine hill adjacent to our present wooden house, occupied by our patients (numbering 45 or more at a time) for the last 23 years. All is warmly endorsed by doctors for the many windows and large spaces. For the peace and pleasure of these destitute invalids the piping for funds must go on, for no money is received from our poor; so do not, we implore, withhold the precious $1.00, nor the occasional meteor, a big sum, from a charity that cancer makes necessary today.

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O.S.D.,
Treasurer.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

School of Social Work
Simmons College

Courses in:
Children's Work
Family Welfare
Medical Social Service
Psychiatric Social Work
Community Work

Affiliated School: *Training School for Public Service* for those who are planning to enter city, State, or national departments.

Address
THE DIRECTOR,
18 Somerset Street, Boston, 14,
Massachusetts

The Johns Hopkins University
Courses in Social Economics

Courses offered: History and Development of Social Work, Family Case Work, Child Welfare, Health and Preventable Disease, Social Medicine, Community Problems and Organization, Social Law, Immigrant Peoples, Home Economics, Social Legislation, Delinquency and Probation, Social Statistics, Administration, Publicity and Finance of a Social Organization.

Field work training under professional executives. Psychiatric and General Medical Social Service training given in conjunction with the Social Service Department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

College graduates eligible for M.A. degree after completing the two years' course.

For circulars address Miss Theo Jacobs, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

RECREATION TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO
800 So. Halsted St. (Hull-House), Neva L. Boyd, Director. Professional training for men and women. One year and two year courses. Recreation, Physical Training, Play Writing and Production, Stage and Costume Design. Extension Department: The services of a trained recreation specialist are available for institutes in towns, cities. Summer Camp School July 28—August 30. Catalog.

American Labor Year Book
1923-24

Labor Conditions
Trade Unions
Labor Disputes
Labor Politics
Labor Legislation
Court Decisions
Workers' Education
Labor Banking
Cooperation
The Internationals
Labor Abroad
Labor Directory

"A veritable encyclopedia on trade union and labor political movements throughout the world"—Robert W. Bruère.

548 Pages Cloth, $3 Postage, 15 cents extra

Add 10 cents on checks on banks outside New York City

RAND BOOK STORE
7 East 15th Street New York City

Miss Dock says: "How vastly more rational, more commonsense and more durably fundamental it would be to protect all youth horizontally instead of just certain groups of women laterally." We ask in reply "Why not do both?"

Miss Dock overlooks the fact that the federal child labor amendment has been faithfully promoted, and the New York State Child Labor Committee has been carried to its 21st Jubilee anniversary, largely by the work of the very people who join unweariedly with the organized women wage-earners to get by statute leisure and health for women, *and also the minimum wage laws which the courts are delaying but cannot ultimately prevent.*

Moreover when the machinists in Oregon obtained a ten-hours law for men, we successfully defended that also in the courts. We are for leisure by statute *now* for all wage-earners who want it. Women wage-earners want it now. Why make them wait until men want either exactly the same statutes or a Third Party? What sort of equality would that be?

FLORENCE KELLEY
General Secretary, National Consumers' League, New York

What Shall We Do About Poverty?

TO THE EDITOR: Here is something I wish The Survey and its readers would do. I deal with thousands of women through the country—clustering around the School Houses, Parents and Teachers, making up the motherhood of the country. These women are home manufacturers—of the votes of tomorrow. They make or unmake the mind of a Henry Cabot Lodge. They are the soil from which America grows.

Just now I am writing for them a small book entitled The American Woman's Task—To Lead the World Battle Against the Race-Destroyers. These destroyers are Disease, Poverty, Drugs, Liquor, Lawlessness, War. They are World-Destroyers and take the ground that any efficient battle against them must be World-Wide. I have been able with the help of experts to write accounts of where all these battles are today in the United States but one—the Battle Against the Race-Destroyer, Poverty.

This is a stickler. I wrote to twelve experts. Only one has sent an answer. He was a Single Taxer. It was odd because when I asked people fighting all the other destroyers to help me to put together matter for women on their cause—they flew to help. But Poverty is silent.

It looks as if we had not a Poverty Cause in the United States. I mean Poverty is not in the position that it is in England, Russia, Germany. England really sees Poverty as a horrid Entity that shall be razed.

Now Poverty is a horrid Entity that ought to be eliminated with the other Race-Destroyers. What ought the mothers of America to be teaching the children who will make tomorrow to do about Poverty? "The poor you have always with you," is that the only answer the fertile energy of America can make?

I now propose that The Survey ask its readers to send in answers to the question *What shall mothers teach their children to do to minimize the Race-Destroyer Poverty?*

ELIZABETH TILTON
Chairman, Legislation Committee National Parent-Teacher Associations, Cambridge, Mass.

The April Midmonthly Frontispiece

TO THE EDITOR: Thanks for this bit of art, but what are the fine points? Is it a man plowing? If so, where are the lines, with which to drive? The driver needs a whip, too—that right horse of the pair is loafing—see that sagging trace. Anyway he has all four feet on the ground—only the left horse is moving. But is it plowing? Maybe the forward part of the plow is a small howitzer, the driver's "tin derby" giving a suggestion of war. And what is that thing in the foreground—a parrot? Or maybe the famous woodcock—" 'Good God!' said the woodcock and away he flew!"

CHARLES DOBBS
Louisville, Ky.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Social Worker as Prophet

(Continued from page 346)

will be looked upon as a new rung in the ladder of education. Emphasis will be placed, not exclusively upon the achievement, but rather upon the possibilities of education involved in the achievement. If the community is aware of the method by which it has achieved, it can achieve still more. Community organization will be reared with the conserved methods of accumulated accomplishments. Manipulation, "putting things over" will be seen as a negative, non-educative process in which only the manipulators acquire a doubtful skill and the community loses in self-respect. What needs to be organized is the process, not the people. The inter-relation of groups within the community constitutes its vital process, and it is this relation and inter-relation which demands recognition and organization. The shuttle may go back and forth forever without productive results if the needle is not adjusted to pick up the thread as the motion proceeds.

The present need is for numerous though modest experiments. Nearly all schematic forms of community organization have collapsed because of topheaviness. Modern communities are still chaotic, inarticulate conglomerates of unorganized processes. The beginning must be made at the bottom, not on the top. Social workers deal with these processes when chronic unadjustment results in acute cases of maladjustment. Their future technique must include methods for dealing with the total process of adjustment. Prevention can be accomplished only by means of forms of organization which are educative rather than mechanical.

Superficial pacification of conflict does nothing to remedy the real sources of conflict. Difference is the essense of life. The unlike, i. e., those who vary enough to accommodate themselves to a changing environment, survive. To minimize difference is to encourage mediocrity. The social genius will learn how to utilize difference without allowing differences to annihilate each other. The social worker of the future will be versed in a technique which will probably include the following steps:

a) Discrimination of differences with a concurrent discrimination of unities.
b) Encouragement of cooperation on the level of recognized unities.
c) A frank confrontation of the remaining differences with the aim of evaluation.
d) A resolution of the differences on the basis of a new activity.

This method suggests that every clash of differences should be viewed as an opportunity for lifting those differences to a new level. The conflict thus serves as a means for bringing about the integration of difference, which is merely another way of saying that new unities will be discovered in new activities. Differences will not be allowed to corrode into disuse, nor will they be permitted to continue as effectual barriers—as factors of permanent conflict.

The social worker lives in the environment of conflict and therefore his opportunities for resolving human conflicts into human creations are manifold. Again the social worker has been maneuvered into the position of an educator. Once more he may be viewed as the person in the community who turns all human experience into grist for his educational mill. His implements are not those of force and coercion, nor are they the pusilanimous tools of a mere pacifier. His are the human tools of the social inventor.

A tendency exists among timid scientists to regard objectivity as incompatible with prophecy. This point of view probably has its origin in the same confusion of thought which sets religion over against science. Prophecy predicts what human nature and human society may become, or rather what man may achieve. Science also predicts. Science is a method for solving problems—an orderly method which deals with objective facts. It is not a body of laws which determines limits. Rather it is a systematic method for explaining process. Without prophecy science soon becomes a dry determinism. Joined with prophecy, science becomes a continuous, questful journey into the fascinating unknown. The social sciences should

(Continued on page 371)

Many vocational opportunities are open to persons qualified for service in the industrial field. These include staff positions with state industrial commissions (in factory inspection, on workmen's compensation boards, and on minimum wage commissions) and with consumers' leagues, child labor committees, labor research bodies, and labor legislation groups. Appointments are also available as service workers, research experts, employment managers and personnel executives with mercantile and industrial corporations. Courses in Industry given by John A. Fitch and Ordway Tead provide training for direct service in these fields. Detailed descriptions of these courses will be sent upon request. The Summer Quarter starts June 16th; the Fall Quarter, September 29th.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Special Course in
Community Chest Management
JULY 7th TO AUGUST 16th

A practical course aiming to prepare men and women for executive positions in welfare federations and community chests. Conducted in cooperation with the American Association for Community Organization.

Instructors: C. M. Bookman, Cincinnati Community Chest, S. C. Kingsley, Philadelphia Welfare Federation, Otto W. Davis, New Haven Council of Social Agencies, Rowland Haynes, Cleveland Welfare Federation.

$85 should cover all expenses including tuition. Preference given social workers and those now in federation work. Number of students limited.

Application to enroll should be made at once to

American Association for Community Organization,
care National Information Bureau, Inc.,
One Madison Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $3.00 includes "The Country Life Bulletin."

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave. New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—305 W. 98th Street, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Harry Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 30 Protestant denominations. Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert, gen'l sec'ys, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York.
Commission on the Church and Social Service—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, exec. sec'y; Department of Research and Education—Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, exec. sec'y.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—First appointed 1854, located New York City 1866, incorporated 1883. Headquarters office, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 1200. Branch offices, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver. Chairman, James M. Speers; Treasurer, B. H. Fancher; General Sec'y, John R. Mott. The Committee maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for service in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations at home and abroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIC SECRETARIES—Walter T. Arndt, president, New York; Robert E. Tracy, secretary, 313 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Purpose—To provide contact and interchange of ideas and information among professional secretaries of civic organizations. Annual meeting held with National Municipal League.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10. $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC.—Chas. F. Powlison, gen. sec'y; 70 Fifth Ave., New York. Originates and publishes exhibit material which visualizes the principles and conditions affecting the health, well being and education of children. Cooperates with educators, public health agencies, and all child welfare groups in community, city or state-wide service through exhibits, child welfare campaigns, etc.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr William H. Welch, pres.; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, med. dir.; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, sec'y; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, nervous and mental disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, criminology, psychiatric social service, backward children, surveys, state societies. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly. $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $ .25 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Grace Abbott, president, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Farker, secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-first annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Toronto, Canada, June 25th to July 2nd, 1924. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS—Robert A. Woods, sec'y; 20 Union Park, Boston. Develops broad forms of comparative study and concerted action in city, state and nation, for meeting the fundamental problems disclosed by settlement work, seek the higher and more democratic organization of neighborhood life.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Livingston Farrand, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president: 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

VOLUNTARY PARENTHOOD LEAGUE, INC.—19 West 44th Street, New York City. Mary Ware Dennett, Director. Aims to correct laws regarding birth control information, and to promote better parenthood. Actively working for passage of Cummins-Vaile Bill now before Congress.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

"MODERN HOME EQUIPMENT"

Our new booklet is a carefully selected list of the practical equipment needed in an average-sized home. It is invaluable, alike to new and to experienced housekeepers—already in its second edition. It considers in turn the kitchen, pantry, dining room, general cleaning equipment and the laundry, and gives the price of each article mentioned.

Ask for Booklet S—it will be sent postpaid.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets New York

Electric Clock Systems
LOCKWOOD & ALMQUIST, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue New York City

The Social Worker as Prophet

(*Continued from page* 369)

reveal man as a fluid, flexible organism whose race is still to be run.

A pernicious separation has been injected between so-called pure science and applied science. The applied scientist is presumed to care for results and the pure scientist is presumed to care only for his science. Fortunately "pure" scientists are rare although the supposition that such beings exist is widespread. Most so-called pure scientists may be readily reduced to their human, pragmatic elements. When compared with the biological and physical sciences, social science appears lame and halting. Witness the efforts of Korzybski, James Harvey Robinson, and William Fielding Ogburn to explain the disparity between material and social progress! But, there is as yet no social science. There is only social guessing and mollifying social prophecying. The chief deficiency of what goes by the name of social science is its utter lack of experimental methods. Painstaking surveys are conducted for the purpose of finding out the status of a particular social group. By the time the laborious statistical conclusions with their scarifying formulae to eliminate error are published the group has passed on to a new adjustment. But who dares to venture a prophecy of the possible results of a new method for meeting the new situation? Who dares to regard life as an experiment and social science as the accumulation of empirical data? Who possesses the courage to suggest that social values are evolutionary and must emerge from the comparative results of experimentation?

Prophecy is, perhaps, here used in an unaccepted sense. Certainly it is not implied by the foregoing that the social worker should become a mere proclaimer of new ideals and new values, a preacher of the doctrine of what might have been, or of what might be. On the contrary, the implication is that the social worker shall join his science with his faith; that he shall free himself from the bondage of laws by immersing himself in process; that he shall talk less about democracy and progress and exert more real effort in experimentation; that he shall be less a mumbler of words and more a doer of daring deeds.

Prophecy as a Group Process

In the simpler days of civilization prophets rose up from the people and proclaimed the doom or the glory to come. This is not our hope for the future. Those who look longingly toward the horizon for the appearance of the "great man" who, it is hoped, will lead us out of the wilderness are doomed to disappointment. Life has come to be so tightly interwoven by material technologies that it is no longer possible for the great leader, single-handed, to wield power over the docile mass. The prophet of the future will come up, not *from* the people, but *with* the people. His will not be a voice crying in the wilderness, but rather a voice joined with other voices, an activity joined with other activities, in a cooperative attempt to solve a mutual problem. He will not be the orator graced with the tricks of securing mock-consent by crowd-methods, but rather the participator in discussion who knows how to evaluate the worth and the contribution of all who share his life and interests. It will never be possible to hide his light under a bushel since he will be an integral part of the bushel.

Experimental bases of prophecy, so sorely needed to rid us of a baffling determinism and to restore faith in our capacities, cannot be established by means of mass movements. Social workers must be content to work with small groups. A consumer's cooperative group here, a labor union there, and a parent-teacher association at another place—so humble must be the beginnings—and humbler still, perhaps, since it is not the size of the experiment that matters, but the process. If two people can perform a cooperative act today which was impossible yesterday and can also understand the method by which the act was performed, they will have created progress. They may still eat the same food, wear the same clothing, and live in the same house, but something will have happened to their minds and their spirits which lies at the roots of all real human achievement.

The social prophet is then the great experimenter, and no single group in modern life possesses greater opportunities for playing this refreshing role than social workers. The dough of life is soured but it needs only this creative yeast to change it into the bread of life.

Much of what has been written in these essays has been pointedly critical. The logical inference is that social workers stand in need of new adjustments. It is not a pleasant task to lay emphasis upon negatives. If time and space permitted, it would be possible and desirable to soften some of the criticisms and to explain them in terms of natural cause-and-effect sequences. These three papers constitute nothing more than an outline or an approach to the consideration of the relation of the social worker to his community. It is hoped that the positives outweigh, if they do not out-number, the negatives. The aim has been not to lay undue stress upon the deficiences and the inadequacies of social work and social workers, but rather to begin the task of laying the foundation for changes in attitudes and techniques which will lead in the direction of renewed effectiveness and spirit. Such renewal cannot, however, take place unless the courage exists to face the negatives with candor. Redemption begins with recognition of error.

E. C. LINDEMAN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display advertisements, 25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Want advertisements, 8 cents per word or initial, including the address or box number, for each insertion, minimum charge, $1.50. Discounts on three or more consecutive insertions. Cash with orders. Copy for the next issue should be in by June 16th.

Address Advertising Department **THE SURVEY** New York City 112 East 19th Street

WORKERS WANTED

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES wanted for child hygiene and tuberculosis work in both city and country districts. Part of work under Milbank Health Demonstration. Salary $125 monthly, plus traveling expenses. State age, education, nursing training, and experience; also give references. Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, S. A. & K. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

WORKER capable of directing girls' department of Philadelphia Settlement. State age, education and experience. 4773 SURVEY.

WANTED: In Eastern city, Jewish case work supervisor, capable of training workers and able to make effective community contacts. 4694 SURVEY.

FAMILY Case Visitor and Case Supervisor wanted. State education, experience, references, and salary expected. Box 1134, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED: Experienced housekeeper for Children's Home. Must be typist and have knowledge of bookkeeping. State salary with maintenance. References required. 4857 SURVEY.

CAMP SUPERINTENDENT for large Fresh Air Camp near Pittsburgh. Give full particulars as to age, experience, reference, salary, etc. Address 4854 SURVEY.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

are available October 1, 1924,

at

East Side House, New York City,

to young women wishing to fit themselves for responsible positions in social settlement or community work.

Definite training under expert supervision in neighborhood surveys, group activities and work with adult immigrants of many nationalities.

Address,

EAST SIDE HOUSE, 540 East 76th Street,

HELEN HART, Head Worker — SARA LIBBY CARSON, Director of Training

WORKERS WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for Jewish orphanage at Rochester, N. Y., conducted on cottage plan. Please state training, experience, age, etc., and address Isaac Adler, 1008 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED: Educational Secretary for a Moral Welfare Organization in New England. A college woman with two years' experience in social work preferred. She should have tact and vision and be able to meet all classes of people. Experience in organizing and speaking would be of great value. Salary 1,800. 4860 SURVEY.

WANTED: Young man and wife to take charge of vacation cottage June fifteenth to September fifteenth. Write, giving references, experience and photograph to 200 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED: Head case worker (assistant secretary) in city of 70,000. Must have had training in school of philanthropy or its equivalent and practical case work experience. Social Welfare Society, Lincoln, Nebraska.

RESIDENT DIRECTOR of girls' gymnasium and folk-dancing groups in large New York settlement. Unusual opportunity for woman of thorough training and good background. 4861 SURVEY.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities: Education Service, Steger Building, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

PERIODICALS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

GREATER MEXICO. J. M. Bojarano, Editor. Published weekly by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York City. Contains fresh, interesting accurate, valuable information on Mexico. Sample copy free.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Sociologist and Publicist

editor and lecturer, now college professor, with extensive practical experience in social work, seeks opportunity to serve good human cause. Address 4851 SURVEY.

MALE worker in child welfare 13 years wishes change from present work, which is superintendency of large State institution for normal dependent children. Wishes to continue child welfare. Present salary $4,800. Aged 41. 4804 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE (Jewish male) desires affiliation with a Child Caring organization for Dependents or Delinquents. Thoroughly experienced. Highest credentials. Conversant in French, Italian and German, also former school principal. 4798 SURVEY.

WANTED: work that demands executive ability and sense of responsibility; and that offers human interest. Vital interest object rather than salary. Must be in or near New York City. Excellent references. 4852 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, highest credentials, twelve years experience social work; organization, settlement and foreign born work. Available at once. City preferred. 4853 SURVEY.

WANTED: Position in Botany, Chemistry or English. Desire connection with High School, Normal or Private School. Wide experience covering eight years teaching, extensive foreign travel, prerequisites. Pittsburgh locality desired. 4855 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE, employed at present by one of the foremost Jewish Federations, would consider a change. Has working knowledge of every important phase of social and communal work. Interviews at the Conference of Jewish Social Work, Toronto, may be arranged at once. 4856 SURVEY.

TRAINED Social Case Worker desires position, preferably Young Women's Christian Association. Experience, American Red Cross Work; employment and room registry. Best references. 4858 SURVEY.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 100-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home study Domestic Science courses, fitting for many well-paid positions or for home-making efficiency.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

WANTED: "Conference of Social Work for 1920." by Yankton College. Library, Yankton, South Dakota. Write, Helen E. Miner, Librarian.

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOR THE HOME

Tea Room Management

In our new home-study course, "COOKING FOR PROFIT." Booklet on request.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

MSS. WANTED

EARN $25 WEEKLY, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary, details Free. Press Syndicate, 964, St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

OMMUNITY CHEST PUBLICATIONS
by Harvey Leebron.

1. THE FINANCIAL FEDERATION MOVEMENT. Report of a fact-finding investigation of community chest, history, methods and results in 150 American cities. 96 pages. Price $ .50.
2. A MODEL COMMUNITY CHEST CONSTITUTION. Includes (1) a discussion of fundamentals in community chest organization, (2) a "model constitution," (3) a set of "model by-laws," and (4) miniature chart of a model form of community chest organization. 16 pp. Price $ .25.
3. THE COMMUNITY CHEST—WHY, WHAT AND WHEREFORE? "Newspaper interviews'," publicity matter, cartoons, etc. 15 pp. Price $ .25.
4. BILLY WELFARE'S TRAVELOGUE. Financial federation in terms of the next generation. 24 pp. (illustrated). Price $ .25.

Copies of the above may be obtained from the author, c/o Box 73, University of Chicago. The complete set of four for One Dollar, including postage.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5778 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

REPARATION. Part IV, Proposals for Settlement; Part V, The Dawes Report. World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. Price 5 cents each.

'CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE," by Lucile Eaves. Study of children of broken families, based on records of Boston social agencies. Order from the W. E. & I. U., 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., Price $1.25 postpaid, cloth.

SUMMER PROPERTY
FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

MAINE

North Anson, Me. For rent or sale. Quaint old house, furnished, 25 acres on river, main road. Mail daily. Village 2 miles. Quiet summer for artists or students. Miss Moore, 333 N. Franklin St., West Chester, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS

At MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.
New furnished shore cottage to let or for sale. Broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplaces. Terms moderate.
WM. H. HAWLEY, Room 148, State House, Boston

WELLESLEY
For sale, modern house of 14 rooms, completely and attractively furnished. Educate your daughters here and live with them. Address BENJ. H. SANBORN, Wellesley, Mass.

CAPE COD Ocean Front Improved Bungalows
6 to 8 rooms; moderate rentals.
S. O. BALL, Truro, Mass.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK COTTAGES
at Keene Valley, N. Y.
FOR RENT. Beautifully located in wood. Very modern, furnished throughout. From $400 to $1,200. W. H. OTIS.

APARTMENT TO RENT

The Green in Greenwich Village
For sub-letting, June-September, six room duplex apartment opening on McDougall-Sullivan gardens with their grass, flag walks and refreshment, if you are to be in New York this summer. 4859 SURVEY.

FAMILY BUNGALOWS ON LAKE TAMIMENT
These bungalows are built on a beautiful elevation sloping down to the water's edge, within easy distance of the main camp. Each bungalow is furnished, has hot and cold water, electric lights, and the use of a boat. There is no more delightful spot for a summer vacation; no more ideal way to spend the summer and nothing so good for the children's health. Write for information.
PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL CAMP SOCIETY
7 East 15th Street, New York

VERMONT

For Rent, on Lake Champlain
Opposite Historic Fort Ticonderoga
Furnished summer houses, modern improvements, garage accommodations. Address CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, Larrabee's Point, Vt.

CONNECTICUT

New London, Conn.
For rent, furnished, for summer, only $2000.00. Also for sale.

THE GRANGE
Home of Richard Mansfield
Beautiful location for dramatic summer school, sanitarium or boarding-house. Six bathrooms, near golf links, fine bathing, ten minutes to beach. Address
Mrs. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

FOR SALE In village of BERLIN, CONN.
1½ miles from railway, modern Colonial house in good condition, 15 rooms, bathrooms, electricity and gas. Two minutes from Hartford and New Haven turnpike, 5 from church. Gardener's cottage, 4 acres land largely set to fruit trees. Charming view. For terms, etc., apply at house or write to Mrs. J. B. SMITH, Berlin, Conn.

For Sale: My breezy retired mountain farm 15 miles from Springfield, Mass. Liberal fruit garden, fine view. Ask for particulars if seeking rural pleasure. CHAS. E. KELLOGG, Stafford Springs, Connecticut.

BOYS' CAMP

A CAMP WITH A PURPOSE
The Theodore Roosevelt Camp
for Boys, 12-17 Years
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Camp slogan—
"His Ideals Are Ours"

Unexcelled equipment and location, experienced leadership, everything high grade. Horseback riding, golf, tennis, baseball, fishing, canoeing, aqua planing, swimming, movies, etc., etc.

Write for booklet.

William H. Ball
24 Hillcrest Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRLS' CAMP

CAMP GEYAHI, Otsego Lake, Otsego Co., Michigan. A Home Camp for Girls. A high type of good time. Saddle horses. Safe canoes. Diving raft. Playfields. Hiking. Dramatics. Well-screened buildings. Sanitation. Skilful leaders. Lasting friendships. Limited number. References. Send for booklet. E. PEARL HENDERSHOTT, Owner and Director, 1580 Vinewood Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

EDUCATIONAL

SUMMER-ON-A-FARM
Ideal vacation for younger boys and girls
200 acres. Two hours from New York City. Gardening, pets, brooks, orchard, woodlands. Experienced college women in charge. Moderate rates.
CLARINDA C. RICHARDS
Locust Farm Poughquag, N. Y.

What do you think about an American Labor Party and the tasks before it?

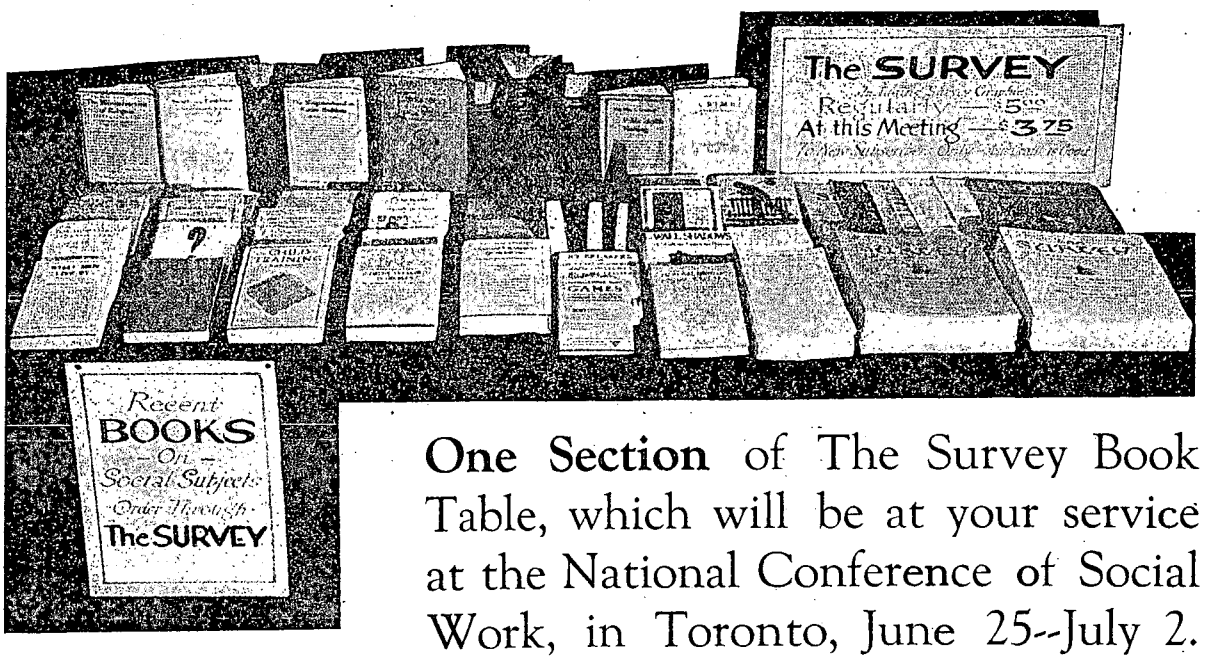
Come and join the discussions of the
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
at Belmar, N. J. June 25-28

Among the leaders will be ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, GEORGE SOULE, MORRIS HILLQUIT, SCOTT NEARING, STUART CHASE, HORACE KALLEN, NORMAN THOMAS, SENATOR SHIPSTEAD (probably) and JOHN BROPHY.

Write for particulars to the L. I. D., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

At Your Service in Toronto



One Section of The Survey Book Table, which will be at your service at the National Conference of Social Work, in Toronto, June 25--July 2.

200 Recent and Standard Books on Social Subjects

Health	Industry
Child Welfare	Recreation
Mental Hygiene	Social Hygiene
Sociology	Education
Publicity	Race Relations
Probation	Delinquency
Rural Organization	Social Psychology

The Survey Book Table will be in the

Registration Building

(University Library)

Make It Your Rendezvous

For years members of the National Conference have used The Survey Book Table as a place for meeting friends. It is centrally located.

While you wait for your friends, browse through the new books. We will gladly help you prepare reading lists and start organization libraries. There is no charge for this service.

"Meet Me at The Survey Book Table"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED